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## STATE PRIMARY PLAN ASSURES MAJORITY RULE

Wisconsin Proposal Does Away With Necessity of 'Run-Off' Vote

## CONTESTS IN PARTIES DECIDED AT ELECTION

Scheme Would Obviate Need of State-Making, Sponsors Tell Political Students

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—An ingenious plan to insure majority control of primary elections, increase interest of voters of all parties and break the power of political dictatorship in states where it is firmly entrenched, has been advanced in Wisconsin. Because of its universal applicability, it is being called to the attention of students of political science throughout the United States.

Efforts to make American political nominating machinery thoroughly responsive to the will of the majority are not new, but few of the plans tested have been simple enough to work successfully when thousands of voters are involved, and at the same time effective enough to furnish a really satisfactory result.

The procedure involved in the proposal in Wisconsin, a state which has served as a proving ground for other novel ideas in the field of politics, eliminates the expense of holding a second or "run-off" primary now frequently employed by various states. Its operation may be illustrated as follows:

The primary election is held, as at present. No one candidate receives a majority of the votes cast in either party for Governor of the State. Brown and White lead the Republicans in the number of votes received, so their names are both placed on the ballot for the general election. Smith and Jones, the leading Democrats, also remain in the race.

### Classified by Parties

Then the general election is held, each voter casting his ballot for the one man he desires to elect. The votes received by Brown and White are then counted; Brown wins, thus becoming the official Republican nominee. Smith, likewise, receives a majority of the Democratic votes.

The same ballots are then recounted, classified merely as Democratic or Republican. If the total vote cast for Brown and White exceeds the total for Smith and Jones, then Brown is elected Governor.

Provision is also made for counting the ballots of voters who merely place a mark in the circle above the party column. These votes are not counted in the race to determine the final nominee, but are added to the party total in the final count.

As may readily be seen, the plan consists in effect of a regular primary and then a second or "run-off" primary and an election combined as one. It was suggested by Col. Charles K. Lush, former Wisconsin news-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

## Russian Aviators at Seattle; May Attempt Atlantic

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Safe in Seattle after a hazardous flight from Moscow, four Russian aviators disclosed that they were considering a transatlantic flight as a sequel to their present undertaking, which will be completed when they reach New York.

After a 1000-mile flight from Waterfall, Alaska, during which their plane, Land of the Soviets, battled a 35-mile-an-hour head wind, the four aviators reached here at dusk Oct. 13. S. A. Shastakov, chief pilot of the plane, revealed that a hop across the Atlantic was under consideration.

If the Russians cross the Atlantic, they expect to continue on to Moscow from the west by air, thus making a complete round-the-world flight.

The hop from Waterfall took 10 hours and 10 minutes, Boris V. Sterlingov, navigator, said. The plane glided into the air at Waterfall at 7:20 a. m., Pacific standard time, and reached here at 5:30 p. m. Most of the way the ship cleared the waves at an elevation of only 15 feet because of the fog and headwinds.

In tackling the job of saving an ailing business, the credit men are armed by knowing what factors to watch. The chief cause of failures, many of the leaders believe, is incompetence due to lack of experience or lack of knowledge of proper business methods. This can be remedied. Other factors are deficiency of capital, poor location, dishonesty, or "freeze-out" competition.

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

## American Teachers Tour Japan as Good-Will Guests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Tacoma, Wash.—TO PROMOTE better understanding of Japan in the United States, particularly in schools of the Pacific Northwest, the Japanese steamship line, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, gave two American teachers a passage to Japan and a six weeks' tour of their country this summer.

Miss Harriet Johnson of Tacoma and Miss Mary Ashley of Seattle, both teachers in junior high schools, were chosen. At Tokyo the arrival of the Graf Zeppelin was seen. Part of Korea was also included in the trip.

## Step Is Taken to Save Undue Business Loss

## Credit Men Seek to Help Concerns That Totter Before They Fall

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Efforts to rehabilitate failing business enterprises before they reach the point where liquidation is the only alternative are to be made in cities throughout the United States as a result of the secretaries-managers conference of the National Association of Credit Men at the Edgewater Beach Hotel here. This "business service," newest of the credit men's activities, was reported a tremendous benefit to industry in general by representatives of cities where it is in use.

The plan, according to Bruce Bennett, manager of the central division of the national association, is for business service groups of credit executives to lend a hand when the credit information service maintained by the organization shows the business affairs of a debtor gradually becoming worse. O. S. Dibbern, manager of the western division, described the system by which the San Francisco office functions when such a situation becomes apparent.

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## Why It Is Called the City of Palms



Development of Palm Rows Along Highways in Fort Myers, Fla., Which Grew From Idea of Thomas A. Edison.

## ATHLETICS WIN WORLD SERIES AT PHILADELPHIA

### Philadelphia Comes From Behind by Great Ninth-Inning Rally

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics with a dramatic ninth-inning rally today won the world's championship by beating the Chicago Cubs 3 to 2 in the fifth and deciding game played, with the President and Mrs. Hoover in attendance.

The Athletics' victory was the result of a like performance won by the Chicago Cubs in the fourth game of the World Series Saturday, as they flocked to Shibe Park today for the fifth and perhaps the last of the 1929 classic.

Friday's 3-to-1 victory of the Cubs raised the hopes of Chicago fans, but Saturday's great comeback of the Athletics gave Connie Mack 3 victories to 1 defeat.

### Game to Be Remembered

World Series games come and go, but only the memory of a very few will stay with baseball fans as long as the one played Saturday, when the Athletics scored 10 runs in the seventh inning. The man who forgot his record book was unfortunate, for he immediately circled all interested creditors, asking whether they desire to participate morally and financially in giving concerted business service. The matter is referred to as the "affair" of the World Series.

This expert's findings are laid before the creditors at a specially called meeting. The facts are discussed and definite recommendations adopted. When the merchant receives the report, he realizes that he must, for his creditors are acting in unison and any failure on his part to play the game is apt to affect his chance of securing further credit. In addition, he usually sees that he's receiving expert help, free, and in many cases his business is soon on the up-grade.

The cost of this service, Mr. Dibben explained, is borne by the creditors on a pro rata basis. They are willing to do this because it is to their interest to keep the debtor in business, to keep their account active, and to prevent the loss that almost invariably accompanies liquidation.

The extent of these losses, according to figures supplied by Henry W. Clausen, president of the Chicago Association of Credit Men, is approximately \$600,000,000 a year in the United States. Despite the prevailing prosperity, his statistics reveal 50 men see their businesses crash each day.

In tackling the job of saving an ailing business, the credit men are armed by knowing what factors to watch. The chief cause of failures, many of the leaders believe, is incompetence due to lack of experience or lack of knowledge of proper business methods. This can be remedied. Other factors are deficiency of capital, poor location, dishonesty, or "freeze-out" competition.

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

## French Minister Favors European Pooling of Wheat

### Tardieu Advises Study of Question as Step to General Agreement

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—André Tardieu, Minister of the Interior and one of the strongest men in the Briand Cabinet, puts forward a new argument for European unification in an address to a group of farmers at Giromagny. Underproduction of wheat costing the Continent \$1,000,000,000 annually, can only be made up by countries

"pooling their resources."

The plan, according to Mr. Tardieu, is to bring together all the countries of Europe in a social problem even more than an economic. M. Tardieu says, and there's no way out save by an international entente. All of Europe's nations, he adds, are suffering much the same for Europe's annual wheat deficit which must be bought overseas reaches 150,000,000 bushels.

He asks investigation by European countries of possibilities of co-operating so as to remove the grain deficit and assure the farmer reasonable gain. He points out also other pressing issues such as the need of free labor and interchange of industrial products.

Despite large crop this year farmers are not making money and abandonment of fields in favor towns continues unchecked. This wheat shortage in France is a social problem even more than an economic. M. Tardieu says, and there's no way out save by an international entente. All of Europe's nations, he adds, are suffering much the same for Europe's annual wheat deficit which must be bought overseas reaches 150,000,000 bushels.

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## MISS MACDONALD DELIGHTED WITH COUNTRY SCENES

Impressed by the Flaming Beauty of Trees at Westport (Conn.) Estate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Isabel MacDonald has just left New York with her father after a three-day visit which was crowded with a closely interlacing program of engagements.

Her last day here was passed in freedom and relaxation in associations that Miss MacDonald herself likes best. With her father, and in his companionship during most of the day, she was entertained as the guest of Miss Helen Wald at the latter's country home, the House on the Pond, near Westport, Conn. The engagement to pass an entire day as guests of Miss Wald—who entertained Mr. MacDonald and his wife on their honeymoon trip here 33 years ago—was made before the British visitors left England. Early in the day they motored out from the Hotel Weylin for a brief respite before they face their strenuous social engagements in Canada.

The drive from New York to Westport keenly delighted Miss MacDonald. The rich scarlets and deep reds of the American countryside offered a great and unusual contrast to the sober yellows and copper colors of her native Scottish woodlands. Miss Wald's low, cream-colored colonial house, set in 40 acres of land and approached by an oak-lined driveway, which here and there gives glimpses of the old-fashioned flower garden between the front of the house and the pond, gave Miss MacDonald a view of a typical American country seat. During the afternoon she and her father went out together on the pond in a canoe, each working a paddle. But the canoe was not as easy to handle as a punt, and they were rescued by a detective after going ashore in the mud.

### Hear Spirituals

Afterwards, it concludes, what Mr. MacDonald has done is to make "on both sides of the Atlantic the best preparation for the five-power conference."

The Liberal Manchester Guardian says: "The whole speech was one that every Englishman, without distinction of party, may well be proud of. It was not rhetorical. It sincerely gave to America the British statesmen's sincere thinking. And if it be said that any responsible British statesmen would have said much the same thing, one can only reply that Ramsay MacDonald said it exceedingly well."

The conservative Sunday Times says: "The Prime Minister's visit to the United States has been an unquestionable success for himself and Great Britain. Mr. MacDonald has borne himself well as the representative of one English speaking people and the guest of the other. His utterances have been distinguished by dignity, sincerity and typical spontaneous emotion. Man and manner have alike caught the imagination of the American Nation. His visit is a historic event and will live historic in the world could do what Mr. MacDonald has done to bring the two countries nearer in an understanding, and to convince the people of the United States that the British are sincere in the desire for peace and friendship, and depend upon it, the moral value of the gesture made by the Prime Minister of Great Britain in going to meet the President is vital and perhaps conclusive. That must not be lost sight of in the days of difficulty that lie ahead."

J. L. Garvin in the Independent Conservative Sunday Observer declares: "All history knows no better work in one month than that President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald have done between them. We shall not dwell further upon the words. They speak for themselves with an accent worthy of heart and head. They nourish friendship, expel suspicion. Our business here is to follow up the practical implications and consider how the fullest harvest may be reaped from the seed now sown."

## ARMY AVIATOR GETS C. H. MACKAY TROPHY

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lieut. Harry Sutton of the Army Air Corps Reserve has received the Clarence H. MacKay trophy in recognition of the most meritorious flight services performed by an army pilot in 1928.

Lieutenant Sutton, who recently resigned from the army, was awarded the trophy for conducting flying tests to determine spinning characteristics of several types of airplanes.

Secretary Good said Lieutenant Sutton had obtained "valuable scientific design data" and that his "quiet bravery, intelligence, skill and spirit actuating the work" merited the highest praise.

Lieutenant Sutton, a native of Geneva, Neb., now lives in New York where he is employed by an aviation company.

### REHEARING REFUSED ON MASSACHUSETTS TAX

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court has refused to reconsider its decision of last term holding invalid an excise tax imposed on corporations by Massachusetts.

The court granted the Federal Radio Commission a review of the decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals setting aside its order restricting the operation of the General Electric Company's broadcasting station at Schenectady.

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## Ramsay MacDonald Is En Route to Visit the Dominion Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

ministers of the Crown, and members

of the British delegation who have

been close to the MacDonald party

on the present trip confidently ex-

pect that a statement will be issued

which will discuss in greater detail

the specific problems which have to

be considered.

The first question on which more

light is looked for is that of the

demilitarization of the British naval

bases on the American continent.

Before announcing the dismantling

of the naval bases at Halifax, N. S.

and in the West Indies, it is stated

that Mr. MacDonald wishes to consult

Canadian public opinion. Indeed,

at the present time his pronouncement

on the subject may not go farther than

a statement that the matter was dis-

cussed between him and President

Hoover, but it is felt that any official

mention of the subject may best be made

first on Canadian soil.

It is regarded as extremely un-

likely that any serious objection to

dismantling the bases can be made

in Canada, particularly when the

3000-mile undefended line of friend-

ship between the Dominion and the

United States is considered. Indeed,

few Canadians have ever given

so much thought to the

naval bases, and do not consider it in any

sense necessary to national defense.

A Canadian journal points out.

### Merely Coalings Stations

As for the British naval bases in the West Indies, spokesmen in the MacDonald party consider their dismantling even more probable, since they mount only six-inch guns, and have for a long time been little more than coalings stations.

The demilitarization of these bases would not entail any considerable sacrifice on Great Britain's part, even from a military standpoint—which is the last standpoint from which the present British Government is considering them—but the importance of the step in relation to one section of American public opinion can hardly be overestimated.

For some time reference to the British naval bases has been the last resort of beaten jingoism. So recently as a week ago, on the day that the Prime Minister and the President were visiting the Ropadian, a widely-circulated newspaper published a quarter-page map headlined: "British Islands Which Dominate American Coast." The entire editorial space in the same paper was devoted to an account of the Hay-Pauncefoot Treaty, described as "British intrigue."

### Effect on American Opinion

Now, if by a magnanimous gesture, Great Britain gives up all her naval bases in the western hemisphere, the arguments to which such jingoists will be forced to resort will be too transparently false for belief by anybody, say those who are working for Anglo-American understanding.

But, whatever its happy repercussions in American public opinion, the matter of the naval bases is hardly considered of first-rate importance in responsible circles. Rather, it is felt that the "series of questions" which Mr. MacDonald wishes to consider further, which went on to describe as of "historic" significance, revolve chiefly on the question of the freedom of the seas. This matter, it is authoritatively said, was discussed between the Prime Minister and President Hoover, and left with the confidence expressed that a formula, if not a "yardstick," could be devised to include both British and American views on the subject.

In such a formula, it is said by members of the British delegation, the existence of the Kellogg pact which bars forever the right of private war, would offer a first premise. If the right of private war has disappeared, then private rights to freedom of the seas during such wars have disappeared too. Hence, it is said, in any future outbreak, the United States would be on the side of League states engaged in punishing the nation which had run amuck, at least to the extent of withholding American neutral support from the aggressor.

### International Law Revised

With international law thus revised by the Kellogg pact—although some adherents of the legalistic view refuse to consider the pact as a legal document—it is felt that a formula acceptable to both England and America would not be difficult to draw up. But, members close to the negotiations say, it is necessary to await an appropriate time, and it has been suggested that the declaration of the "freedom of the seas" is being withheld for bargaining purposes to be used during the five-power conference.

Italy, it is pointed out, is eager for a declaration of the rights of neutrals in war time, and might be willing to align herself on the side of England, the United States, and Japan on the question of the limitation and reduction of naval armaments more readily if a frank declaration of freedom of the seas accompanied the disarming protocol.

With Italy in, France could not long

hesitate to join.

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week, but the nature of it has been carefully guarded.

When the Premier and his daughter arrived at the station, they were greeted by Sir Harry Armstrong, British Consul-General; and Lady Armstrong, who presented the members of the British Consulate and their wives to the Prime Minister and his daughter.

Just before the train pulled out of the station, Sir Harry Armstrong cried, "Three rousing cheers for the Prime Minister! Hip! hip! hip!" and led the crowd in a vociferous demonstration to the booming of flashlights.

The train which was decorated with British and American flags and chrysanthemums, was made up chiefly of private cars, belonging to the railroad officials.

"I leave New York with regrets," the Premier told reporters just before boarding the train. He said he expected to give his farewell message to America after his arrival at Buffalo.

Grand Central Station was jammed with people eager to see the Prime Minister, guards, and heavy police guards were necessary to restrain their enthusiasm.

The MacDonald party arrived at the station early and went immediately to their places aboard the train, which pulled out at 8:30, just ahead of the Empire State Special. Mr. MacDonald strode to make his departure as unspectacular as possible but he consented to pose once or twice for eager photographers in the elaborately decorated station.

**Italy Undergoes Change Regarding Conversations**

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Evidences of skepticism

and detachment which first characterized Italian press opinion on the Hoover-MacDonald conversations with their consequent invitation issued by Great Britain to a naval disarmament conference in London have now been replaced by strong indication that Italy intends to take part in the conference "with all good will."

The reason of the change is that a study of the terms of the invitation shows first that Washington and London have no fait accompli for themselves in public demonstration in Soviet Russia without Russian officials interfering, which gave rise to much complaint here.

These are only a few of the most recent cases. The Germans complain that scarcely a day passes which the German press does not use some incident in Germany and in a spiteful way attack the German Republic. German institutions are ridiculed, the efforts of German industry to improve its situation are described as the exploitation of German workers, suggestions are voiced against leading German statesmen and Germans who attack the present regime are encouraged.

So far as commercial relations are concerned there exists a wide gulf between the commercial treaty and reality. It is held here. Long and wearisome negotiations were necessary to obtain the smallest concessions from Russia. Russian dumping in Germany is disturbing balance here in many respects.

Money freed in Russia by German credits has been used to pay obligations in other countries. The overwhelming power of economic state monopoly as existing in Russia is being utilized to the utmost in its negotiations with German industry.

German industrialists have grown tired of continually adapting themselves to the changes in the economic administration of Soviet Russia, and no longer want to be forced to take part in every economic experiment Moscow makes.

Russia must learn, it is declared here, to respect the government and economic system of other countries; it must cease continually to suspect other nations of being engaged in plotting against Russia, and must refrain from exploiting its economic monopoly to the utmost.

**WESTERN WOOL CROP IN FINE CONDITION**

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Shipments of western wool will reach 2,800,000

## GERMANY VOICES ITS ANNOYANCE AT SOVIET ACTS

### Moscow's Attacks on Reich Politics and Politician Is Greatly Depreciated

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Applications for

visas at the United States Consulate

here have been canceled in large

numbers since July 1. At that date,

the beginning of the quota year, a

large number had registered under

the British quota, to await their turn

to enter the United States.

These had made definite appoint-

ments with the Consul, H. F. Withey,

who now states that nearly two-

thirds have failed to appear. Their

applications have consequently been

canceled. The reason advanced for

the failure to keep appointments is

that these people have obtained em-

ployment in Canada and have no

further desire to enter the United

States.

He asked the Americans present

not to regard Great Britain as a

trustee, seeking to

further the march of progress and

give freedom to the many races un-

der the British flag, the moment they

were able to use it properly.

## U. S. Consul Cancels Vise Applications

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Applications for

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## WOMEN'S RIGHTS RECOGNIZED BY LAW INSTITUTE

Racial and Religious Equality Also Upheld in Code of Social Privileges

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.—To what extent the arbitration of international disputes can or should be made obligatory among nations claiming to be civilized was the question up for discussion at the meeting of the Institute of International Law, Oct. 14. Consideration is also being given to the place of the arbitration clause in conventions of private international law.

Many of the members of the institute are of the opinion that the coming into effect of the Pact of Paris has paved the way to the further extension of the fundamental of obligatory arbitration, especially among those states that have ratified the pact.

The increasing tendency of the larger nations to sign the "optional clause" of the Permanent Court of International Justice is also held to be a factor in favor of widening still further the scope of arbitration commitments. The formal resolutions of the institute on the question have not yet been adopted.

Under the chairmanship of Charles D. Aspinwall, Amsterdam, president of at least four mixed arbitration tribunals, and Georges Streit, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, the institute has been devoting many hours to a discussion of the "legal status of societies."

The basic thesis being argued in this connection is whether the legal personality of a society obtained in the country where the society was constituted and where it has its legal headquarters should be recognized in other states. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the business of the world is carried on by "legal persons," thus making very pertinent the question of whether they should be recognized in other countries and entitled to carry on their business in other countries.

### Regulation of Corporations

The crux of the argument is over a society which might incorporate itself in a country where it is easy to incorporate and then do business in another country, and whether it is liable to the countries in which it is doing business.

A number of resolutions have been adopted proposing that the constitution of a corporation should be regulated by the nation in which it was organized. Its functioning processes would be regulated by the country where the corporation makes its legal headquarters. Another resolution was adopted which would reserve to each country the right to impose prohibitions applicable to societies organized outside of its territory.

Coming back again to the international protection of the rights of individuals the institute adopted three more articles, one of which reads: "No motive whatsoever based directly or indirectly on differences of sex, race, color, or religion can authorize a state to refuse any of its nationals private and public rights and especially the admission to institutions of public instruction and the exercise of different economic

## AMUSEMENTS

### BOSTON

**COPLEY** THEATRE, 44th St., W. of Boylston St. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Tues. & Fri. 8:30. Evens. 8:30.  
A FARCICAL MYSTERY  
"The CREAKING CHAIR!" LAUGHS! THRILLS! LAUGHS!

**NEW YORK CITY**

**SHUBERT** THEATRE, 44th St., W. of Boylston St. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Tues. & Fri. 8:30. Evens. 8:30.

QUEENIE SMITH in the Musical Comedy Sensation

**"THE STREET SINGER"**

John Morley, Ned Long Jr., Nell Kelly

ANDREW THOMAS

**HENRY MILLER'S** THEATRE, 124 W. 43rd St.  
Journey's End by R. E. Sheriff

**FULTON** West 4th St. Tues. 8:30. Matines Wed. & Sat. 2:30.  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S GAMBLING The Talk of the Town!

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"  
**NEW MOON** with EVELYN ROBERT GUS HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY Imperial Theatre, 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Maxine Elliott's Th., W. 89 St. Evs. 8:30  
"AN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD PLAY"—N. Y. Times.

Many Waters with ERNEST TRUEX & MARDA VANNE

## RESTAURANTS

### NEW YORK CITY

Canadian Pacific Building RESTAURANT

43rd ST. AND MADISON AVE.

Good Food Prices Reasonable

Breakfast—Lunch—Sodas

CLOSED SUNDAYS

**SAN FRANCISCO**

**States Hof Bräu** RESTAURANT MARKET AT 4th SAN FRANCISCO

activities, professions and industries."

To guard against the nullifying of this provision an additional article was adopted which states that such equality before the law "is not to be nominal but really effective and excludes all discrimination, direct or indirect."

### Trend Toward Equality

Touching upon a situation of peculiar relevance to Europe with its many racial and religious minorities the institute advocated still another article of protection to the individual in affirming that "No state has the right to withdraw, except for reasons taken from its general legislation, its nationality from those who for reasons of sex, race, language or religion it might wish to deprive of the rights guaranteed by the preceding articles."

The adoption of these articles by the institute is interpreted by its members as an effort to place the members of all religions and races and of either sex upon a basis of legal equality, thus protecting the rights of all men and women in all points of international law. M. de LaPradelle, professor of international law of the faculty of law at Paris, presided at the institute's proceedings during the discussions on this and related questions.

Dr. James Brown Scott, in addressing the institute on "The Discovery of America and Its Influence on International Law," traced the influence of the early Spanish discoverers of the western continent on the development of the law of the nations.

Speaking on a similar theme, Prosper Fedozzi, professor of international law at the University of Genoa, said the "contributions made by the American spirit in all the departments of human thought and activity could not fail to make their influence felt in the development of international law. Opinions may differ as to whether there is a peculiar American growth in the department of international law but it is impossible not to recognize that the American people have carried into their international relations the tendencies of peace and justice which will have a continually increasing importance in proportion as the codification of international law makes the progress which we all desire."

**World Community Defined**

To Miss Doris Stevens of New York City has come the distinction of being the first woman to address the institute. This recognition of an American woman is a tribute, so Miss Stevens indicated, to the pioneering work on behalf of women now being done in international law by the Inter-American Commission of Women.

Miss Stevens is chairman of this commission, an organization which was established by the Sixth Pan-American Conference at Havana in 1928 and which has undertaken to draft proposals to give equality in international law to women all over the world.

"Today women are permitted to operate a little more with men," said Miss Stevens. "Accept our co-operation always more willingly and more eagerly. After all, what is the world community? Nothing more than mankind and womanhood. That is all. How much more beautiful life will be when we learn to live together and let each work together in work in loving kindness, sharing positions of authority and triumph as well as sharing the disappointments and discouragements which beset all our dreams. Let us embark together on a great expedition of discovery."

**CANADIANS FAVOR 'GOOD OLD UNION JACK'**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
NANAIMO, B. C.—That the Dominion of Canada should have a distinct flag of its own was the decision reached at a convention of British Columbia school trustees in session here.

Many speakers were heard on the subject and they were all in agreement that any distinctively Canadian flag authorized by the Canadian Parliament should include in its composition a representation of "the good old Union Jack" of the British Empire.

**GRAIN AGENCY TO MEET**

WASHINGTON (P)—Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, announced the National Grain Corporation would meet at Chicago, Oct. 25, at which time he expects to complete its organization and elect officers.

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GEORGE M. COHAN'S GAMBLING The Talk of the Town!

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"  
**NEW MOON** with EVELYN ROBERT GUS HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY Imperial Theatre, 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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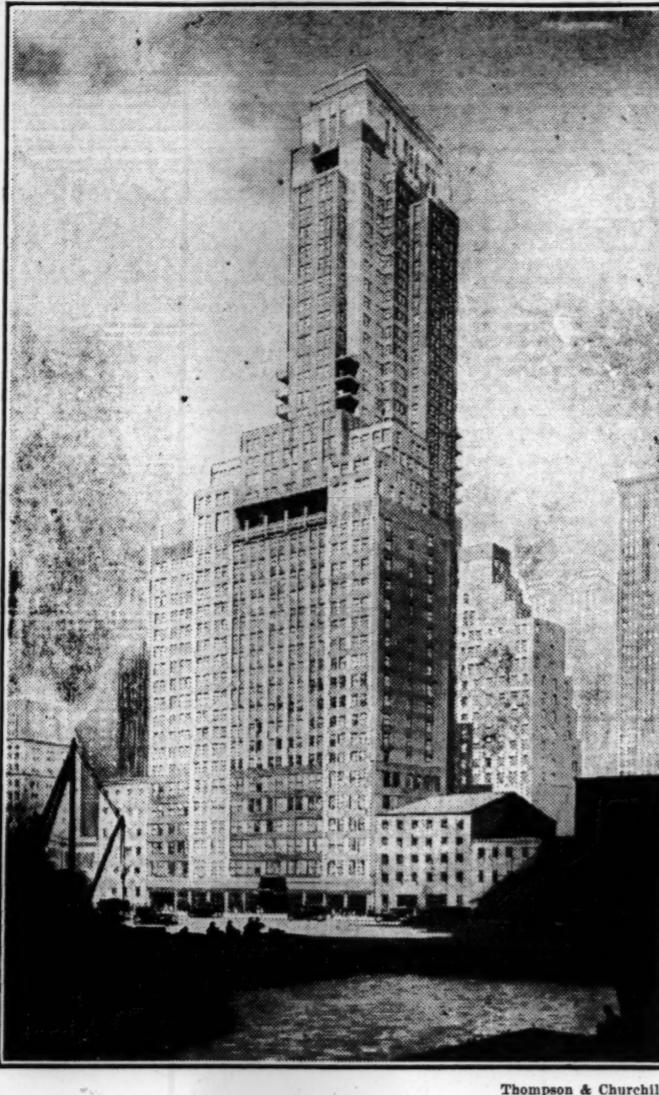
TO keep teeth pearly  
give them this care

THE TOOTHBRUSH alone is inadequate to clean your teeth thoroughly. It cannot reach into the tiny V-shaped crevices, where the teeth meet the gums.

For this reason you should use Squibb's Dental Cream. It sweeps down into the pits and crevices hard to reach, cleaning and purifying. It keeps your teeth lustrous and beautiful. Refreshes the mouth and sweetens the breath, too. 40c a generous tube at all druggists.

"PROTECT THE BEAUTY OF YOUR SMILE"

## Supplanting the Slums of New York



Thompson & Churchill

Plan of Battery Tower, Which Will Bring Modern Residential Accommodations to Members of the Financial District.

## 40-STORY HOTEL TAKES PLACE OF OLD TENEMENT

Great Tower to Be Built for Wall Street Men—Will Cost \$10,000,000

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK—Details of a 40-story apartment hotel, to cost \$10,000,000, which will rise in the center of New York's old immigrant tenement district near the Battery, enabling members of the Wall Street financial community to have homes within walking distance of business, just behind the Battery.

This skyscraper residential building, according to Albert Mayer, president of Downtown Homes, Inc., its builders, will be known as Battery Tower and will be the first unit of a \$50,000,000 apartment-hotel development in this section. Construction of this first unit has already begun, and is expected to be completed during the fall of 1930.

According to Thompson & Churchill, the architects who have designed Battery Tower, the building will add a huge, colorful pile to the lower Manhattan sky line, already the most distinctive in existence. It will be constructed of six shades of brick. Four shades will be of buff and two of red. Contrasting with these various shades, a three-story penthouse of white brick, capped with gold terracotta, will top the building.

The first six stories of the building will be given over to offices, it was explained, in order to raise the residential portion away from the noise of the street, giving it also a more extended view and better ventilation. "It is a safe prediction," Henry S. Churchill, one of the architects, commented upon this feature, "that in the crowded sections of the city where the streets are narrow, residential quarters will disappear from the lower floors of the buildings, just as the lower branches do from forest trees." According to the plans, there will be 428 apartments and 255 bachelor rooms in the building, but only

13 of the apartments will have as many as four rooms, save one 10-room suite on the fortieth floor. There will be a restaurant on the twentieth floor, overlooking the Hudson River and the bay. There will be a solarium, a sun terrace, a gymnasium and swimming pool on other floors.

**New D. A. R. Building to Be Opened Oct. 23**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—Constitution Hall, the new D. A. R. building which cost \$1,500,000, will be formally opened and consecrated Oct. 23 with a vesper service at which the Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman, Bishop of the Episcopal Cathedral will officiate, the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The new organ will be heard for the first time and there will be music by one of the service bands.

The acoustics of the auditorium are said to be perfect. The lighting, both artificial and natural, is from above through a glazed ceiling. The admission of daylight is mechanically controlled and the artificial light can be varied in color and degree. Complete moving picture and sound amplifying equipment are provided.

The auditorium has a seating capacity of 3,800. In addition to the auditorium there is room in the new building for a large library.

**Belgians Returning From Greek Congress**

**RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

ATHENS—M. H. Lafontaine, vice-president of the Belgian Senate, who presided at the congress of the International Peace Society just concluded here, said to a representative of The

Christian Science Monitor: "We are leaving Athens with excellent impressions and renewed hopes of world peace. It is a great pleasure to state this to the Monitor, because I know its policy is in line with the work we have been doing for many years.

"Tell your readers the prospects for our common task are now brighter than ever, because the masses of the people, as we have witnessed, are decidedly in favor of peace. We have done well in holding a congress in the Balkans, where peace is needed more than elsewhere. No town could better serve our aim than Athens, the cradle of ideas and efforts on behalf of universal peace. We did well in holding last session at Delhi, the seat of the League of Nations, where our mission was doubly consecrated. The inspiration it gave us will be never-ending. But before returning to our homes we want to do one thing to reward the labors of the congress more fruitful."

"We are going to Constantinople, Bucharest, Sofia and Belgrade, where we shall enter into contact with the pacifist to prepare the ground for a Balkan union. We hope great things from this mission, because all the delegates from these countries have assured us the soil is prepared for the sowing of seed. Of course the union cannot be political; it will at first start on an economic basis and gradually proceed to more comprehensive understanding."

## Maniu Wins Prestige in Regency Affair

**RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

BUCHAREST—Public opinion generally is much pleased by the manner in which the regency vacancy has been filled and approves of the new incumbent, Judge Saratescu. While not considering him brilliant, nor an outstanding personality, the press recognizes him as an upright, impartial figure, who will and can resist intrigues and decide fairly between contending parties.

The newspaper *Epoche*, which by no means favorable to the Government, says: "We believe that 90 percent of the people of Rumania will recognize that Jullu Maniu acted as wisely, skilfully, discreetly and energetically as possible, and has chosen a good road."

The fact that the Government immediately returned the royal power to the regency and formally placed its resignation before the representatives of the Crown, though it was of course, not accepted, shows that the Cabinet is determined scrupulously to observe the constitution.

Undoubtedly the prestige of the Premier and the position of his party has been much strengthened in the last few days, not only by the successful conclusion of the dynasty crisis but also by the very appreciable trade improvement and considerably increased treasury receipts. For the first time for 18 months Rumania has a favorable trade balance, and in September collected more direct and indirect taxes than in any month for years. Prospects for a balanced budget are good.

## Manufacturer Wanted

to produce and market sun Port and safety device for closed automobiles, which is absolutely new and different. Can be sold for \$5. All expenses and materials are prospects. We own patent. Royalty basis, or other terms arranged.

**E. L. BAKER**  
3135 North Capitol Avenue  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



St. James Lutheran Church Concord, N. C.

Architects—Spencer & Phillips Memphis, Tenn.

Contractors—Bylts & Isenhour Charlotte, N. C.

Russwin Dealers—Ritchie Hardware Co. Concord, N. C.

The new St. James Lutheran Church of Concord, North Carolina, adds much to its community because of the simple beauty and dignity of its design and construction.

Providing a suitable design for such a building—as for hundreds of other types—and because of the reputation it has won for wearing qualities and trouble-free service, Russwin Hardware was used in this church.

**Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company**  
The American Hardware Corporation, Successor

New Britain, Connecticut

New York

Chicago

London

## FRENCH PLAN STRONGER FORTS ON SIDE OF ALPS

Though M. Briand Hastens

Move to Launch United

## PEIPING REPORTS GENERAL RISING TO OUST CHIANG

Punitive Action Against Feng Army Precipitates Revolt in Provinces

**PEIPING** (P)—Chinese troops are mobilizing in practically every province with the object of overthrowing the régime headed by Chiang Kai-shek and felling Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, the "model Governor of Shansi," as heads of the Administration.

The development is coming just when the troubles with Russia along the Manchurian border are increasing, with the Government Treasury empty and with famine putting millions of persons on the verge of starvation.

The civil situation is being brought to a head as the result of the Nationalistic Government's order that punitive measures be taken against Kuominchun, or "People's Army," as the troops of General Feng call themselves. This followed a denunciation of Chiang Kai-shek by commanders of those troops, in which the titular head of the Government was accused of enriching himself at the expense of the state.

Retirement of President Chiang probably would bring a halt to the movement, but that seems a most unlikely development. He has offered to retire on several occasions in the past, but only after a subversive movement has been put down.

In their denunciation of Chiang, the Kuominchun leaders charged that he had been drawing \$1,000,000 a month from the national treasury for personal expenses. They asserted that he had usurped dictatorial powers and that while he had been ordering demobilization of the troops of other leaders, he had been recruiting his own forces.

They said he had, within two years, floated loans for \$400,000,000 of which the public knew nothing in so far as the expenditures of that amount were concerned. He was accused also of nepotism in that the most lucrative government posts had been given to his own friends and relatives.

They summed up by saying that whereas Sun Yat-sen had declared that the State belongs to the people, Chiang Kai-shek had adopted the policy of making the State a matter of private ownership.

The document asserted that 400,000 men were being assembled for a campaign against Nanking, the avowed object being the elimination of Chiang Kai-shek as the only positive measure that would insure the safety of the country.

Reliable reports reaching here assert that antiguovernment troops are mobilizing in at least seven provinces—Shantung, Anhwei, Honan, Shensi, Kansu, Hunan and Kwangsi. Thus far the attitude of Governor Yen in Shansi is doubtful. It is predicted, however, by competent observers, that he will remain neutral. Neither has General Feng appeared in person in the movement, but his hostility to the present regime in Nanking has been a matter of common knowledge for a long time.

**Moscow Protests Raids by Chinese on Border**

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**MOSCOW**—The Foreign Commissariat, through the German Embassy here, has dispatched a new protest to the Mukden and Nanking Governments against border sniping and raids by Chinese and Russian "White" forces on Soviet territory. Citing incidents of this kind especially frequent near the junction of the Sungari and Amur rivers, the note stresses the case of bombardment from the Chinese side directed against a group of Soviet commercial vessels, inflicting casualties.

The note says: "Firing from the Chinese side stopped only after our flotilla and military forces adopted more energetic measures, compelling the Chinese and 'White' forces to cease firing," and concludes: "The Soviet Government states it will in future apply all measures necessary to guarantee tranquillity on the Soviet-Chinese frontier."

The political police at Vyatka have arrested 23 people accused of belonging to a clerical monarchist organization, headed by the Bishop Victor of Vyatka and with headquarters at the Vyatka cathedral. It is stated that priests, traders and rich peasants be-

longed to this organization, which had groups of women members in the villages.

**Nanking Plans Punitive Expedition Against Rebels**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**WASHINGTON**—Chinese press reports indicate that the revolution against the Nationalist Government is becoming increasingly serious. All the Kuominchun commanders are in open revolt against the Nanking Government, and have telephoned Marshals Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi Province and Feng Yu-hsiang, urging them to assume command. In their telegraphed replies, the two marshals have assumed a noncommittal attitude, but seem to incline toward the proposal.

On the other hand, Washington learns that Nanking states officially that a punitive expedition will be ordered against the Kuominchun immediately. Chang Hsueh-lung is believed to be merely biding his time to join the operations. With these breaks in the ranks, the seriousness of the situation becomes apparent. The position of the several northern leaders is that the present Government is no better than the much-demonstrated militarists, and will eventually eliminate them, unless they take prior action.

The Nanking State Council, which previously dismissed Lu Chung-hin, Acting Minister of War, and Liu Chi-chieh, chairman of the central disbanding office, has now dismissed Gens. Sung Chi-yuan and Shih Ching-tien.

**Famine Relief Started**

**SHANGHAI** (P)—Famine conditions in China are serious, according to recent reports received in Shanghai from the northern provinces.

The Province of Shensi is said to be the worst sufferer. The surrounding country is bare of vegetation. One of the longest droughts in China's history has kept arid for four or five years fields which formerly were known as among the most fertile in the country.

The City of Sian, Shensi province, 12 concentration camps have been opened and 19 relief stations are operating day and night. The bread lines are so long that it sometimes takes two days or more for all the persons in one line to pass in front of the station.

The administration at Nanking is in financial straits and has called upon the people of more fortunate sections for subscriptions to relief funds. It has asked Shanghai and other cities to raise \$5,000,000 and the public is said to be responding generously. Offices have also been opened to collect funds for the purchase of seed.

**Gunboats Reported Sunk**

**LONDON** (P)—A Reuter's dispatch from Mukden says it is officially reported that Russian troops Oct. 13 occupied Lhasa on the Amur River, sinking three Chinese gunboats in which 500 Chinese sailors perished. It was claimed that the Russian casualties were equally as heavy.

**Trotzky May Rejoin Communist Party**

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**BERLIN**—Leon Trotsky and Christian Rakovsky's reported request for permission to return to the Communist Party aroused the greatest interest here. Already it has led to a split in a small group of Trotsky's followers in Germany. It is generally believed that many of his friends have been suffering so much under the rigorous measures taken by Stalin against them that they are eager to reconcile themselves with him. Stalin's aggression against rich peasants is a welcome opportunity to do this, because this policy they always favored and thus they are now able to return to the fold with a good conscience. That Trotzky is once more willing to take the part of the Red persecution of the opponents of the present régime in Soviet Russia after he had been persecuted himself, by that régime is regarded here as remarkable.

It is believed that Stalin may accept the appeal if Trotzky's return promises to strengthen his fight against wealthy peasants.

**NEW CEMENT BOAT USED IN CANADA**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**MONTRÉAL**—A novel experiment in ship specialization is represented by the S. S. *Parkdale*, a new boat just delivered by the Furness Withy Company, England, to the Canada Cement Company, designed to carry cement in bulk from Montreal and Quebec to Halifax and St. John in the Maritime Provinces.

The bulk cement cargo is loaded by means of a pump and compressed-air devices which spreads the cement evenly over her holds, without any need of trimming by human labor. The self-unloading equipment is similar to that used by colliers delivering coal at smaller ports. On the return trip to the St. Lawrence the new ship will carry gypsum from the producing points in the Maritimes.

**Various Views Expressed by British Papers on Labor's Sweeping Victory**

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**LONDON**—Labor's sweeping victory in the Australian election is reflected here with comparative unanimity in view of the proved moderation of the prospective Premier, James Scullin, and his associates, though the opinion is expressed in commercial circles that it may retard the development of Australia's great natural resources.

The Financial Times for example while dwelling upon the safeguard against any "subversive" legislation afforded by the fact that the less progressive parties still have a majority in the Senate, goes on to say:

"There is still an excellent scope for the reproductive employment of British capital in Australia, but investors will now more than ever closely scrutinize fresh issues of stock by the Commonwealth Government, whose financial orthodoxy may naturally excite some doubts."

The Times says that the members of the new Government "may have at first to make concessions to preclude them they no longer share and to make a show of accomplishing election pledges they heartily wish us."

The Times continues: "There is some reason also to fear certain promising measures in regard to imperial preference and British immigration, which Mr. Bruce favored, may be definitely deferred. But in the long run it seems unlikely that Mr. Bruce's successors should contemplate any very desperate or alarming policy, and still more unlikely that if they did Australian dealers would allow them to venture far on such a course."

The Daily Herald, Labor Government organ, brushes the doubts cheerfully aside. It says: "The immediate issue of the election was an attempt to abolish the federal system of arbitration and conciliation and hand these functions over to the various states. But it was not merely opposition to that single retrograde step which destroyed Mr. Bruce. It was the realization by the Australian people that he stood for a policy of imperialism abroad and reaction at home that the Bruce government was the ally if not the servant of Australian big business in its attack upon hours, wages and conditions of labor."

The Herald goes on to recall Mr. Scullin's election promise to "co-operate with the MacDonald government in its splendid efforts toward securing universal peace." It concludes: "That co-operation will be easier and more effective because Mr.

## LABOR PARTY WINS ELECTION IN AUSTRALIA

Stanley Bruce, Badly Defeated at Polls, to Resign Office

**MELBOURNE, VIC. (P)**—At a meeting between the leaders of Australia's two chief political parties, Stanley M. Bruce, the Premier, head of the Nationalist Government, became increasingly serious. All the Kuominchun commanders are in open revolt against the Nanking Government, and have telephoned Marshals Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi Province and Feng Yu-hsiang, urging them to assume command. In their telegraphed replies, the two marshals have assumed a noncommittal attitude, but seem to incline toward the proposal.

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One of the longest droughts in China's history has kept arid for four or five years fields which formerly were known as among the most fertile in the country.

The chief issue of the election was the attempt of the Nationalist Government to modify the present arbitration system for labor disputes in a way which the Labor Party conceded an aim to reduce wages. The success of the Labor Party in Great Britain also was a decisive factor.

The States Company reduced its rates to obtain a part of the silk trade which heretofore largely had been controlled by conference lines, said officials here. They added that the cut had enabled their company to contract with South China silk exporters to transport to New York during the next two years 75 per cent of the entire South China output.

To meet the rate cut, the conference lines retaliated with a rate of \$4.50.

Widespread reports stated that the conference companies were considering plans of still further reductions in an attempt to force nonconference lines to seek an agreement with them upon rates.

The States Company also cut New York rates on rubber and other original cargoes.

**Former Enemy Ships Exchange Greetings**

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**GENEVA**—The question of whether the shipowners will continue to attend is still the topic of chief interest at the Maritime Conference, called here to discuss various matters affecting international regulations concerning seamen. On Oct. 12 when the British naval squadron paid its first official visit to Turkey since the World War.

In an interview regarding the visit Admiral Sir Frederick Field, commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet, declared the moment had come to consolidate again the traditional Turco-British friendship which the war and certain subsequent difficulties interrupted.

Admiral Field left Constantinople for Angora Sunday for a brief ceremonial visit to Mustapha Kemal Pasha. It is hoped here this exchange of courtesies will be followed by a renewal of cordial relations between the two countries, but there appears no foundation for the report in certain British newspapers that a special pact of friendship is under consideration. Any such treaty would be a complete volte face in the policy hitherto pursued by Britain.

**CROWDS IN SPAIN HONOR COLUMBUS DAY**

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**MADRID**—Crowds gathered here on Oct. 12 at the statue of Columbus, past which 25,000 children paraded, each wearing national colors.

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Scullin and his colleagues will bring to this new type of imperial problem a new type of imperial mind. They will be a help where Mr. Bruce's old-fashioned imperialism would (whatever his intentions) have been only a nuisance."

**Old Mozart Works Auctioned in Berlin**

39 Manuscripts Fetch \$19,440

Composer's Index Not Sold

**MEXICO CITY** (By U. P.)—José Vasconcelos, Anti-Recallition candidate for the Presidency, predicts that force of popular public opinion will sweep him into the Presidency Nov. 17, "despite all obstacles."

Mr. Vasconcelos said the result of the race between himself and Paschal Ortiz-Rubio, Nationalist candidate, had already been determined by the country, although "official documents inform us that they will pay attention to Anti-Re-electionist votes."

He narrated the charge that the Ortiz-Hubbard faction was attempting to provoke a false rebellion "in my name in order to postpone the elections and disruptify. But the Mexican people have already averted the possibility of this maneuver."

If elected, one of the first tasks, he said, would be to increase funds spent for education, placing the educational system on a basis equal to that existing in 1924 at the end of the Obregon administration. He said he was willing to grant feminine suffrage immediately. He favors partial prohibition including restrictions in the sale of whiskey, tequila and other hard drinks.

Regarding the international waters question, Mr. Vasconcelos said he approves an equitable distribution, but would "insist on protection for Mexico that would guarantee the welfare of each affected region without infringing the established interests."

He thought that the provisional settlement of the church question could be definitely confirmed, "provided the Catholics were accorded the same privileges as former President Calles extended to the Methodists."

The Nationalist Party candidate, he said, would follow the general program of former President Calles and Provincial President Pascual Gómez if successful in the Nov. 17 election.

Asked the best way to avoid future rebellions, Ortiz-Rubio declared that "if a government of justice and honesty exists, there will be no reason for future rebellions."

Ortiz-Rubio opposes woman suffrage, he said. "I do not believe the time yet ripe," he said. "I noted that approval of the women was an important aid to me during my recent tour, but the Mexican woman at present is too easily influenced."

The States Company also cut New York rates on rubber and other original cargoes.

**Shipowners May Quit Geneva Parley**

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**GENEVA**—The question of whether the shipowners will continue to attend is still the topic of chief interest at the Maritime Conference, called here to discuss various matters affecting international regulations concerning seamen. On Oct. 12 when the British naval squadron paid its first official visit to Turkey since the World War.

In an interview regarding the visit Admiral Sir Frederick Field, commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet, declared the moment had come to consolidate again the traditional Turco-British friendship which the war and certain subsequent difficulties interrupted.

Admiral Field left Constantinople for Angora Sunday for a brief ceremonial visit to Mustapha Kemal Pasha. It is hoped here this exchange of courtesies will be followed by a renewal of cordial relations between the two countries, but there appears no foundation for the report in certain British newspapers that a special pact of friendship is under consideration. Any such treaty would be a complete volte face in the policy hitherto pursued by Britain.

**Products Named Farm Commodities**

WASHINGTON—Ten products and groups of products have been designated as agricultural commodities.

There is still an excellent scope for the reproductive employment of British capital in Australia, but investors

will now more than ever closely scrutinize fresh issues of stock by the Commonwealth Government, whose financial orthodoxy may naturally excite some doubts."

The Times says that the members of the new Government "may have at first to make concessions to preclude them they no longer share and to make a show of accomplishing election pledges they heartily wish us."

The Times continues: "There is some reason also to fear certain promising measures in regard to imperial preference and British immigration, which Mr. Bruce favored, may be definitely deferred. But in the long run it seems unlikely that Mr. Bruce's successors should contemplate any very desperate or alarming policy, and still more unlikely that if they did Australian dealers would allow them to venture far on such a course."

## PLAN TO FORCE SMOOT TO QUIT TARIFF DEBATE

Interest in Sugar Stirs Opposition Protest—*Borah Suggests Ending Delay*

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—As the Senate prepared to take up consideration of the rate-fixing portion of the tariff bill, the Progressives opened their opposition with a demand that Republican leaders personally interested in duties should withdraw from the chamber.

This challenge was centered on Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and one of the chief authors of the tariff bill. According to Mercer G. Johnston, director of the People's Legislative Service, the Progressive research and propaganda agency, Mr. Smoot has "private interests in sugar, the most important item in the pending measure."

The Progressives base their demand on the Senate rules, which they quote to the effect that if a member is personally interested in a bill he is to withdraw while it is acted upon. The section cited by them in the Senate manual is on page 249, and reads as follows:

### Rules Involve Withdrawal

"Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question he is to withdraw... In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact, which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to."

"For the gravest violation of the rule the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee is primarily responsible," Mr. Johnston declared.

"Senator Smoot has private interests in sugar. He is a large stockholder in numerous Utah banks and mercantile corporations, to all of which sugar is a matter of vital interest."

He is an ecclesiastical director of a church which has vast vested interests in beet-root sugar. His family is vitally interested in sugar.

Under pressure he admits the personal ownership of sugar stock.

"Nevertheless as chairman of the finance committee, he appointed himself chairman of the sub-committee on sugar, thus perfecting his power to serve the special interest with which he is hand in glove."

"The rule admits of no exceptions. Certainly of no such exception as the Senator suggests, which would involve a nice calculation as to just what amount of stock might be looked upon as a temptation to any given Senator."

The Progressives make much of these so-called "personal interests" in their attack upon the various rate schedules. They challenge other Senators besides Mr. Smoot, and, as the duties come up for action, are prepared to undertake to show the relationship between the boosts in rates and vested interests.

The Progressive-Democratic opposition emphatically deny that they have any intention of filibustering or

delaying the tariff bill, but their insistence that they will oppose any attempt to unduly hasten consideration of the features of the measure is giving Republican leaders much concern. The Administration is most anxious that the tariff bill be out of the way by the time the regular session opens in December. It has a big domestic and international program it wants to see acted on, but as long as the tariff bill remains uncompleted no progress can be hoped for on other matters.

Mr. Smoot informed the President that he was confident that the Senate would finish its consideration of the bill by the end of November. Even so the bill would still face, at the least, several weeks' consideration in conference committee and then more debate in the two chambers. Mr. Smoot professed to be able to prognosticate that the bill would be finally disposed of before the close of December.

James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, was less optimistic. He indicated to the President that there was no likelihood of a final disposition of the issue until after the new year, unless the bill was dropped and the whole subject thrown up. Suggestions to this effect have already been voted among certain Republican Senators following the steady stream of victories on the administrative sections by the opposition.

### Delay Laid to Republicans

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, one of the leaders of the opposition, made it clear that the Progressive group placed the responsibility for delay on the tariff bill upon the Republicans, who are endeavoring to put through a general revision.

"If those who assume to be in charge of the tariff bill will consent to have it conform to the purpose for which the special session was called, we could dispose of the bill in 10 days," Mr. Borah said.

The Hawley bill was framed in flagrant violation of that purpose and the Senate bill is only slightly less so. Those who are seeking to change the bill are not any more desirous of remaining in prolonged session than those who charge that we are employing delay tactics.

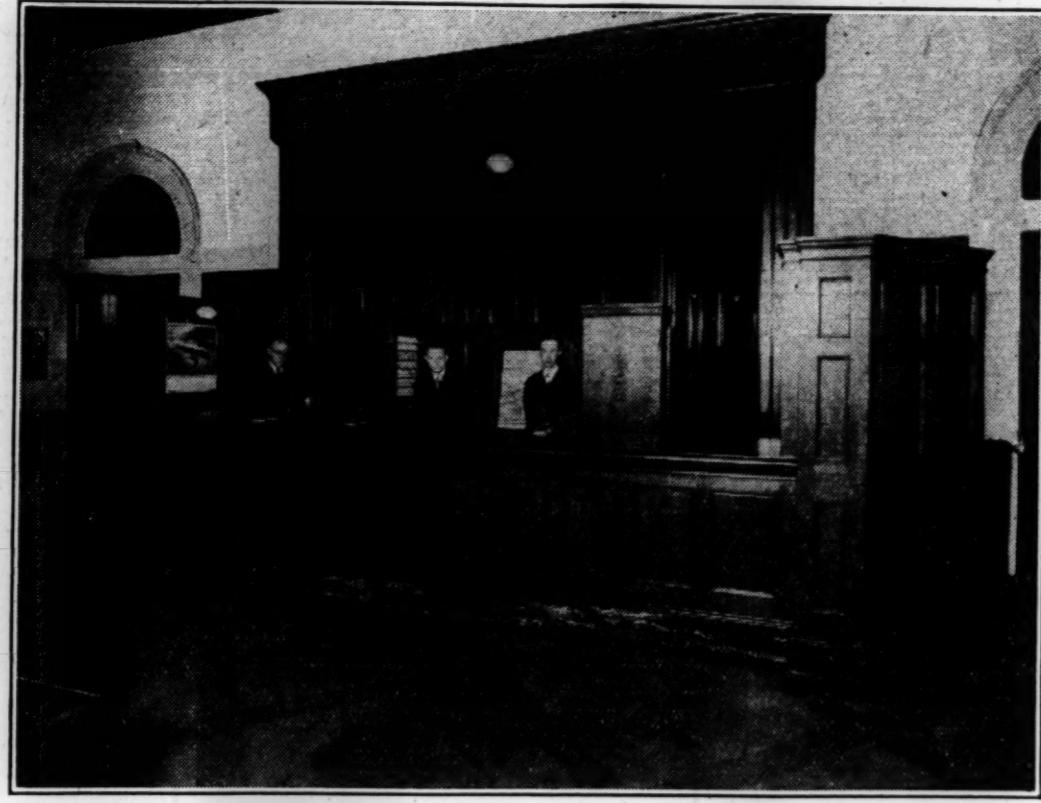
"But we intend to rewrite the bill in accordance with the purpose for which the special session was called. We feel that we are well justified in doing so, not only in fairness to consumers generally."

Senator Borah's declaration was made in response to Senator Smoot's statement of the previous day to the President that the tariff bill has a "chance of passage during the special session but that its passage by December depends on the Progressives. Mr. Smoot said also that even if the Democrats should agree to hurry up debate, "there's no telling what the Progressives will do."

### CHILEAN DIPLOMATS CHANGED

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Pedro Letelier Elegart, formerly vice-president of the Chilean Senate, has been named Ambassador to Mexico in place of Manuel Barros Castanon, who returned to Chile recently to become Foreign Secretary.

## Gratings Banned in New Railroad Ticket Office



New Boston & Albany Ticket Office at Trinity Place Station, Boston.

## Travelers Find New Conveniences in Rebuilt Trinity Place Station

Passengers on the Boston & Albany from Back Bay in Boston find many conveniences in gratifying connection with the completion of the redesigned and rebuilt interior of the Trinity Place Station.

Coincident with this work a number of public improvements have likewise been made, including the extension of covered platforms and the erection of a foot bridge between Trinity Place station and Back Bay station on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which used to be called Columbus Avenue. It was opened in May, 1900. It is fully equipped and requires a day and night force of 10 men and women. Tickets are sold and baggage is checked for all points served by the railroad.

A new modern terrazzo floor in patterns with brass striping; complete new seating arrangements; and a modern news stand built in quartered oak, matching the rest of the finish, and both the men's and women's toilets completely made over with modern fixtures and with tile walls and floors and partitions of special sanitary material, are among the other improvements.

The new work cost the Boston & Albany railroad about \$20,000. The architects were Densmore, LeClear & Robbins and the contractor for the Trinity Place Station work was the Sawyer Construction Company. The work of building the platforms and canopies was done by the railroad's own forces.

Attendance at the dairy show, which is the first exposition to be held in the Arena, mounted past the 25,000 mark on the opening day and

## YOUNG FARMERS DISPLAY SKILL AT DAIRY SHOW

### Poultry Exhibition Adjoining St. Louis Arena Also Attracting Crowds

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The youth of the United States was well represented during the opening days of the National Dairy Exhibition in the huge new arena here. In addition to the 4-H Club members, who numbered well over 1000 and who were under the supervision of T. L. Martin, State 4-H Club leader, there were 100 boys under the direction of Dr. C. H. Lane, chief of the agricultural education service of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

These young students of agriculture made the journey to St. Louis from 31 states to compete for prizes which include two college scholarships, silver loving cups, gold, silver and bronze medals, small statues of cattle, a gold watch and a set of books.

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officials have forecast a total attendance of well over 300,000. Clear skies and bright October sunshine have helped to make the displays, decorated in green, white and yellow banners, a colorful sight.

The St. Louis National Poultry and Pet Show, which is held in conjunction with the dairy exhibition, was formally opened in Forest Park Highlands, adjoining the arena grounds. According to Charles K. Culham, manager of the poultry show, virtually every breed was represented.

The United States Department of Agriculture has installed a comprehensive poultry exhibit under the supervision of H. L. Schrader. It includes material that was used in the exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress in Toronto, Can., last year.

The attention of lovers of fine horses centered in the horse show, which is a feature of the night program in the arena.

## Honor Student at 13, Enters Northwestern

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

CHICAGO—Harold M. Finley, son of Judge Harry M. Finley of the Court of Common Pleas, Morgan County, Ohio, has entered Northwestern University. He was 13 years old last February.

Entering school when he was 6, Harold omitted the first three grades. At the end of the first month he was transferred to the fifth grade at the request of his teacher. The next year he entered the seventh grade. Since then he has progressed at a more usual speed.

During Harold's four years in high school his scholastic record was almost perfect, and he was graduated by the Malta-McConnellsburg school with the highest honors.

### SCOTTISH BISHOP ON TOUR

NEW YORK (AP)—The Right Rev. Frederick L. Deane, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Aberdeen and the Orkneys, has arrived from Glasgow on the liner Caledonia for a five months' tour of the United States in the interests of the proposed St. Andrews Cathedral in Aberdeen, Scotland.

The writer of this chronicle went into the office of a firm which sells

roller bearings for railroad trains. The office was a large one, but it had a kind of hollow sound. There was a girl at the switchboard.

"Say, mister," she said, "what's the score?"

"What's what score?" countered this writer. "I'd like to find out about buying some roller bearings."

"The man that sells roller bearings is out. Say, didn't you notice what the score was when you came in?"

"There was an awkward pause.

"Oh!" breathed the girl, "of all the people in Philadelphia who might have come into this office just at this exciting time, somebody like you has to come in and not know the score."

"The very idea," she sniffed, "roller bearings at a time like this."

"That's the way it is. There's just about as much profit in the roller-bearing business here in Philadelphia at this writing as there'd be running a peanut stand in a police station."

### BRIDGE SHORTENS LINK IN WESTERN MISSOURI

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

INDEPENDENCE, Mo.—With the dedication of the new Independence-Liberty bridge across the Missouri River, near Kansas City, an important link in the highway system of western Missouri has been formally forged.

The National Toll Bridge Company, which in normal times preserves a dignified bearing and conservative air, has become democratized and, like the average man-on-the-street, wants to know "who's at bat now for the A's and what's the score?"

A lot of these "captains of industry" have gone to the game and are probably slapping people on the back they have never seen before; but a lot of others who couldn't get there are standing under the megaphones, which are not more than two blocks apart in the downtown section of the city, and discussing the players as if they were bosom friends.

The writer of this chronicle went into the office of a firm which sells

## New Hazelton Grand Pianos Never Before Offered at These Prices

Beautiful in Tone and Design  
Colonial and Period Models

## A Limited Number of Instruments Available At Savings of \$255 to \$605

Every instrument personally selected after careful examination by our musical and technical experts and obtainable at these special prices only at Wanamaker's and only during this special sale.

The famous Hazelton Piano is eighty years old. It began when the fame of Chopin and Liszt had reached this country. It has always been made in New York City by the finest artisans...with actions by America's finest action-maker...All other materials of the same high grade...obtainable at these unusually low prices now, only because of our never-ceasing search for fine pianos, measuring up to our rigorous standards which may be offered to the public under full Wanamaker guarantee with substantial savings.

### Some of the Pianos offered:

Colonial models in ebony, \$745	Louis XVI mahogany, 5 ft. 2 in. \$895
5 ft. 2 in. \$1200 grade for .....	\$1250 grade for .....
Colonial — dark and shaded mahogany, 5 ft. 2 in. and 5 ft. 6 in. \$1050 to \$1250 grades for .....	795
Colonial — walnut, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1150 to \$1350 grades for .....	845
Colonial — mahogany, 5 ft. 10 in. \$1350 grade for .....	845
Chinese Chippendale, 5 ft. 6 in. \$1650 grade now .....	1095
William and Mary, walnut, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1350 grade for .....	895
Early English walnut, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1400 grade for .....	895
Queen Anne walnut, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1550 grade now .....	945
Spanish walnut, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1600 grade now .....	1075
Ebony and gold stripe, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1150 grade now .....	875

Every Piano with a bench to match

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JADE	LAVIDER	PLUM	BLUE
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Then, there are pattern rugs of many styles...quiet and subdued colors and designs...warm Persian colorings...delicate chintz effects...bolder, more colorful masculine pieces...designs and colorings to suit the decorative requirements of any room.

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## SCHOOL POLICY OF GOVERNMENT STRESSES FACTS

Name of Bureau Changed to  
Office of Education and  
Work Reorganized

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Believing that the Federal Government's participation in education should be of a purely research and not an administrative character, Dr. William J. Cooper, with the consent of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, has changed the name of the agency of which he is head from "bureau of education" to "office of education" and has instituted a complete reorganization.

Under the new order, the policy of the office will be to abandon as far as possible whatever it has been doing in an administrative way and to concentrate upon fact-finding, surveys and research in the many fields of education, it is announced. Besides being more properly associated with research than "bureau," the title "office" Dr. Cooper points out, is the reversal to the official name prescribed by the Act of March 3, 1869, which established the division.

The reorganization calls for the following divisions: Administration in charge of the chief clerk, under which will fall office routine and the Alaskan schools; educational research under Miss Bess Goodykoontz, now assistant commissioner, to study problems of collegiate, professional and public schools here and abroad; publications, under an editor-in-chief, to publish School Life and all bulletins; library division, under a librarian, to serve office staff and schools; educational service division, under a service chief, to have supervision of the newly instituted correspondence lessons, education by radio and co-operation with government and nonofficial agencies, and a division of major education surveys under the commissioner himself who is at present planning a nation-wide survey of secondary schools.

**Freed of Administrative Functions**  
Formerly there were nine divisions. Chief among the administrative duties of the Bureau of Education in the past was the supervision of the educational system of Alaska in so far as it applied to the natives and of the reindeer industry of the territory. Dr. Cooper intends to recommend that the "office be freed from all connection with the reindeer industry and that all other administrative functions, in so far as possible, be transferred to other divisions of the Department of the Interior in whose field they would be better fitted.

The place of the National Government is not that of supplying funds in large amounts for carrying on the administrative functions of education in communities, but to develop methods, ideals and procedures and to present them, to be taken on their merits" according to Dr. Wilbur.

Dr. Cooper in a statement announcing the reorganization discouraged the appointment of representatives of organized educational groups or of "propagandists" to the office.

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Every Evening, 5:30-7:30  
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Reproducers  
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Juvenile uprights in any color  
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pointing out that such a practice tends to develop a personnel which reflects current organization in the school world rather than an organization designed to carry out the specific purposes for which the office exists."

### Assistance to Libraries

He recommended that the position of editor-in-chief and librarian be reclassified to a higher rank and salary. Assistant to the chief clerk, the editor-in-chief, the librarian and the chief of the division of higher education should be appointed to the bureau. Three or four additional members of the library staff are needed, he said, to catalogue and issue bibliographies covering 8500 textbooks used in American schools now on the library shelves but not catalogued.

"I have recommended in this connection that a bulletin on statistics of libraries be printed every four years and that there be incorporated into it a directory of librarians," Dr. Cooper said. "A special committee representing the American Library Association is co-operating with the office of education in determining what information should be incorporated in such bulletin."

"Funds are needed for the study of foreign school systems, and for such researches in American education as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior should be undertaken," he continued. "During the last few years comparatively little has been presented to the American people along these lines. Changes of far-reaching importance in the school systems of other nations have come about since the great war. At home the need for special study sometimes becomes imperative without much advance notice."

### Tug and Scow Crews Sign New York Pact

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Peace for two years in New York Harbor has just been assured through action of employers of scows and tugboats numbering more than 1000, in accepting a wage contract offered by their employers. They voted to remain at work under its terms until September, 1931.

Increases of \$10 monthly to officers on boats which are "double-crewed," and \$5 monthly to those which have a single crew, and overtime to men employed on boats which have but one shift for all work performed before 7 a. m. or after 5 p. m. satisfied the workers.

In the negotiations with the owners, both the union and the operators made concessions, the men's demands for increased pay as lunchroom allowances and for increased wages being denied, while the owners, on their side, conceded in the matter of overtime, with special extra payments for work after 10 p. m.

### LABOR SAID TO FAVOR INTEREMPIRE TRADE

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
TORONTO, Ont.—That free trade between the units of the Empire is being strived after by the Labor Government, but at present is an ideal that is not practicable, was the opinion expressed by L. C. M. S. Amery, former Secretary of State for the Dominions.

The Labor Government is interested in fostering the welfare of the Empire, but they have committed themselves to prevent the further extension of preferential duties. Whereas certain products were imported into Great Britain under lower duties they will now be subject to a standard duty, he said. The Government will by this means reduce duties to a standard and derive revenue from such sources as income tax and estate duties.

Dr. Swingle's trip was made pos-

itive through the co-operation of the Bureau of Plant Industry with the Arnold Arboretum, of Boston, the University of Algiers and by friendly interest of the French and Madagascar Governments. Duplicate sets of the plants were left at Tananarive, capital of Madagascar, and with Prof. Henri Humbert, of the University of Algiers, who accompanied Dr. Swingle on the expedition.

Specimens of a nearly extinct rubber-producing shrub rescued from the arid roadside in Madagascar by Dr. Charles F. Swingle of the Department of Agriculture, are growing "promisingly" in government gardens in Florida and California, but not fast enough to suit numerous rubber capitalists who are eager to start the plant growing on their own plantations.

From Arizona, California, Texas and Florida, even from San Domingo, have come inquiries about the plant immigrant, known botanically as "euphorbia intisy," to rubber growers as plain "intisy." Dr. Swingle explains, however, that no plants will go out of the Government's hands until an absolutely safe supply of seedling trees has been assured. He is pleased with the progress the plants have made, but points out that they grow slowly.

Just what effect cultivation of the intisy plant may have on the rubber supply of the world will not be known for many years. Its commercial introduction may be relatively unimportant while the price of rubber hovers around 20 cents a pound as it does today, but Dr. Swingle points out that it will be more convenient to have the plant growing even in the West Indies than near Fort Dauphin, Madagascar, reckoned to be the northern city in the world from United States soil. The southern part of Madagascar lies in the tropics, in the South Temperate Zone, is like parts of southwestern United States in many respects and the department hopes that the new rubber plants may be adaptable there.

Twenty-five years ago rubber from the intisy plant was highly prized in France for making automobile tires and at the height of its commercial exploitation commanded a price above \$1.20 a pound, a high price at the time. But its high value spelled doom of this species as a commercial one, at least for a time, for the natives collected the rubber so ruthlessly that most botanists acquainted with Madagascar believed the species had become entirely extinct.

The intisy, which is almost leafless, is able to withstand extremely arid conditions by having a water-storing root system of unique type. In Madagascar it is sometimes subjected yearly to six months without rain sometimes to drought lasting several years.

Besides the intisy, Dr. Swingle brought back 22 other lots of plants which seem to have some value as potential sources of rubber. Ten of these are now being commercially exploited for rubber in Madagascar. Several were entirely new to the United States. Ornamental plants which Dr. Swingle gathered in his travels have shown themselves worthy of leaving the protecting hand of the Government and have been distributed to qualified experimentalists in Florida and California.

Dr. Swingle's trip was made pos-

## NEARLY EXTINCT RUBBER SHRUB SAVED TO WORLD

### Plant Rescued From Madagascar Roadside Growing in United States

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

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exploited for rubber in Madagascar.

Several were entirely new to the

United States. Ornamental plants

which Dr. Swingle gathered in his

travels have shown themselves

worthy of leaving the protecting

hand of the Government and have

been distributed to qualified experimen-

talists in Florida and California.

Dr. Swingle's trip was made pos-

sible through the co-operation of the Bureau of Plant Industry with the Arnold Arboretum, of Boston, the University of Algiers and by friendly interest of the French and Madagascar Governments. Duplicate sets of the plants were left at Tananarive, capital of Madagascar, and with Prof. Henri Humbert, of the University of Algiers, who accompanied Dr. Swingle on the expedition.

commission possesses if it is found that navigation is not affected by the dam.

The law establishing the commission gave it somewhat nebulous authority, according to Dr. Wilbur. For example, the Cumberland River is a tributary of the Mississippi and the proposed dam might have a marked influence on flood control work further down the river. Although the question of flood control is just as important to the Government as the question of navigability, the Federal Power Commission would not be authorized to step in and withhold the license for the construction of a power dam if the first were threatened, rather than the second. At least, that is the interpretation of the law as the commission reads it, prior to the Attorney-General's decision.

As to right to withhold a license because of the consequences of a dam on the scenic beauties of the river—apparently that is equally out of the question.

The power of the commission should either be enlarged, or some additional agency should be established, Mr. Wilbur holds, to combine all the federal interests in the Nation's rivers and streams under one direction.

### FEDERAL POWER BOARD TO SEEK NEW AUTHORITY

### Finds It Needs Greater Scope to Deal Adequately With New Conditions

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—The three members of the President's Cabinet composing the Federal Water Power Commission have returned from their first direct contact with a water-power case convinced of the inadequacy of present federal authority and determined to seek additional power.

The case involves the construction of a dam and a \$7,000,000 plant at Cumberland Falls, in the Cumberland River, Kentucky, for which the Cumberland Hydroelectric Company, an Insull subsidiary, has asked a license.

After a personal tour of the territory, the commission has decided to enlarge the issue by an appeal to the Attorney-General for an interpretation of its existing authority.

When this authority is defined, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, states that he will strike out for what he terms "a national board of water strategy" to deal with streams and rivers as they relate not only to navigation, but to water power, flood control, irrigation and domestic and industrial water supply.

James W. Good, Secretary of War, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, explained the immediate questions raised by the trip. A large element in Kentucky opposes the dam on the ground that it would damage scenic effects, he said. Two inquiries are under way. Engineers are rechecking the previous finding of a government engineer that the proposed dam would influence navigation further down the river, in which case the commission would have jurisdiction. In the second place, the Attorney-General has been asked to rule on how much authority this

should be enlarged, or some additional agency should be established.

The demand for skilled labor was

lower than for the previous week, and the same thing was true of other trades. Twenty registered for clerical or professional work and eight were placed. Forty-one male persons out of 105 found work. No requests for women industrial workers were made. Fifty domestic servants were registered, with requests for 30, and 28 were reported as having been placed in service. A total of 72 women registered for work, and 38 received positions.

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### MORE WORKPEOPLE ARE FINDING JOBS

**SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The state and federal employment bureaus placed almost 50 per cent of those who sought work through it during the week, a report by John R. Hyland, manager, indicates. A total of 177 people applied for work, and 79 found jobs.

The demand for skilled labor was

lower than for the previous week, and the same thing was true of other trades. Twenty registered for clerical or professional work and eight were placed. Forty-one male persons out of 105 found work. No requests for women industrial workers were made. Fifty domestic servants were registered, with requests for 30, and 28 were reported as having been placed in service. A total of 72 women registered for work, and 38 received positions.

## SOUTH AMERICAN COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS GROW

### Progress There Keeps Pace With Expansion in Other Lines

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK—Progress in communications systems is keeping pace with developments of commerce and industry in South American countries, according to John R. Hyland, United States cable manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who returned here recently from a tour of Latin-America.

South America has adopted the United States' idea of rapid communications, Mr. Hyland declared, and collaboration of business organizations in the United States with



## LURE OF BRAZIL GIVES PORTUGAL LABOR PROBLEM

Government Acts to Stem Tide—"Engajadores" Blamed

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
LISBON—There has latterly been much discussion both in Portugal and Brazil regarding the advantages and disadvantages to both countries of the constant flow of emigrants from Portugal to the South American Republic. This current, which is continuous, is steadily increasing.

The reasons may undoubtedly be founded in the difficulties and high cost of living in Portugal, especially in the provinces. This country, like others, is still suffering from the consequences of the war as her participation in it involved heavy financial output. Following on this, successive revolts, political instability and a desire for excessive and contradictory legislation produced an unrest and discontent among the population which resulted in wholesale emigration.

The Portuguese Government, last year, supported by part of the press, endeavored to deviate this current from Brazil to the Portuguese colonies, and a large number of fishermen from the north took advantage of the privileges granted and went to Portuguese Angola. This scheme has since been chiefly followed up by people from the middle classes who have gone out as settlers, while the poorer peasants continue to prefer Brazil, where they work harder, worse, and have to fight against the hostility of the nationalists.

The process by which these peasants are attracted to South America is well known, and hitherto all efforts to prevent it have proved fruitless. Men, who are here called "engajadores," make a lucrative livelihood by exciting the imagination of the peasants in all parts of Portugal, holding before them the mirage of a

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## NEW OCEAN FREIGHT ROUTE IS CONSIDERED

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

BERLIN—According to statements in the Hamburg Press, the Stettin Harbor Company, Ltd., has entered into negotiations with an American shipping company, the Scantic Line, for the establishment of a regular service between Stettin and America.

The Scantic Line has stated that it is prepared to make Stettin a port of call, provided the Stettin harbor dues are reduced in its favor at times of the year when freighters prove insufficient to make the service remunerative. The Stettin Harbor Board has declared its readiness to comply with the wishes of the American Shipping Company in this respect, and has made application to the Prussian Ministry of Commerce for the necessary authority to grant the concession.

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## ITALY ACQUIRES FRESH PRESTIGE IN POWER FIELD

Develops Trentino Provinces With Great Hydro-electric Plants

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ROME—When in 1919 Italy acquired under the Peace Treaties the Trentino provinces their economic resources were practically limited to the hotel and tourist industry. Agricultural development hindered by the mountainous nature of the country and by the marshy condition of the valley due to uncontrolled water courses was rudimentary, and industrial development was practically nonexistent.

If that region is poor in other natural resources, Italian enterprise was not slow to realize that the high mountain valleys with their abundant water courses possessed vast potential sources of wealth in their hydraulic power.

The extent to which this potential wealth-producing asset has been utilized in the last few years is shown by the figures for the kilowatts of installed power, which have risen from 94,594,000 in 1922 to over 500,000,000 in 1927.

The largest contribution to this increase has been made by the hydro-electric plants in the Trentino district. The companies formed to utilize the "white coal" of those new provinces are now completing the work begun some years ago for harnessing the waters of the Isarco, the Adige, the Avisio and the Noce to dynamos which will generate 800,000,000 kilowatt hours per annum at an installed power of 250,000 kilowatts.

### Carrried Across Lombardy

Much of this current will be conveyed from the northeastern section, where it is generated, along super-power lines, at the very high voltage of 202,000 volts, across the central plains of Lombardy, so as to link it up with the power systems of Piedmont in the northwest of the peninsula. Thus the interregional electric systems running from north to south are crossed by an auxiliary system running from east to west to supply the additional power needed to meet the ever growing requirements of Piedmontese industries.

The gigantic works in connection with this plan are nearing completion. On the side of the mountain which slopes down from the Brenner Pass on Italy's northern frontier, a large tunnel 16 kilometers in length has been hollowed in the rock to serve as a high pressure conduit pipe into which the waters of the Isarco, collected by means of a great dam built in three sections near the village of Ponta, 460 meters above sea level, will soon plunge, generating 270,000 horsepower of installed power and 500,000,000 of kilowatt hours of electric current.

On issuing forth from the high pressure tunnel the water is collected in six conduits each measuring some three meters in diameter, riveted in the first section soldered and strengthened at sites, complete in the second and last section, weighing some 2500 tons. The power station, situated at 281 meters above the sea-level, which transforms this hydraulic power into electric energy is fitted with five Francis turbines of 45,000 horsepower each, and three Pelton turbines of 45,000 horsepower each.

### Highest Tension in Europe

Starting from this point 243 kilometers of transmission cables have already been laid, which will soon be prolonged to Turin, a total distance of 400 kilometers. The tension of 220,000 volts at which the current is transmitted is the highest yet installed in Europe.

The works above inscribed have been carried out in two years by the Società Elettrica Tridentina, which has had in its employ some 4000 men. The Asaro hydro-electric plan is said to be the largest in Europe and one of the largest in the world.

Other plants now being erected are those on the River Noce, an affluent of the Adige. The dam for the reservoir in connection with one of these plans is now being built at the foot of a glacier at a height of 2600 meters above the sea. The waters that will be used in this huge artificial lake now under construction would be sufficient to generate 1,000,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Thirty thousand tons of cement and a like quantity of other building material will have to be raised to that level to meet the needs of the enterprise. For this purpose 10 kilometers of road and two transport cableways each eight kilometers in length, raising their loads a height of 3000 meters, have been installed. A third hydro-electric plant under construction is that of Goglio, which will also utilize the waters of the Noce.

With all these works completed, the Trentino will have been transformed from a poor mountainous region of scant economic value into one of Italy's major wealth-producing assets.

**BIBLE SALES SHOWN TO BE ON INCREASE**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—The British and Foreign Bible Society sold 1301 copies of the Scriptures every hour last year. The society was founded 125 years ago. Since then it has issued in all 397.

### RESTAURANTS

#### LONDON

**The Cottage Tea Rooms**  
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS (6:30-8:30)  
408 Strand, W. C.  
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EXCELLENT LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS  
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MODERATE PRICES

## These Are Still Familiar Vehicles in the Streets of Peiping



The Cart May Yet Be Seen Within the Gates of the Purple City, but Is Gradually Giving Way to Swifter Modes of Travel. The Country Woman on Her Donkey Still at Times Threads the Miscellaneous Traffic, as Does the Ricksha, With Its Coolie Runner. Such Types, However, Will Not Be Seen Much Longer.

000,000 Bibles in a continually growing number of languages.

Most of the distribution last year was overseas, but no less than 912,773 volumes were disposed of in the United Kingdom, and the Rev. Edwin W. Smith, library superintendent of the society, says: "Whatever may be said of the decreasing habit of Bible reading, our figures do not show any sign that the British people are ceasing to purchase the Scriptures."

### Glasgow Greets Celtic Scholars

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

GLASGOW—A number of Celtic scholars from Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man, Brittany, and Scotland, attended a civic reception in the City Chambers here, which was given in honor of the delegates attending the Celtic Congress.

The Lord Provost, Sir David Masson, in extending a civic welcome, said that Scotland had not a monopoly of Celtic culture; the language and traditions of the Celts were found in Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and in France.

Referring to the revival of Gaelic in Scotland, he said that from his experience of the Gaelic-speaking citizens of Glasgow, if the preservation of their euphonious language continued to nurture and create such useful and distinguished citizens from the Highlands, the perpetuation of the Gaelic tongue was an object to be encouraged.

In connection with the Congress exhibition of rugs of Celtic patterns, it was held on behalf of an Comhairle Gaeltachta's effort to stimulate interest in the new rug-making industry in the Hebrides. And much influence was brought to bear against permitting a franchise to the street car company doing the work of 50 ricksha coolies.

On the other hand, the poor people there were about equally opposed to the project. They had no aesthetic interest in the matter but they objected to the idea of one street car doing the work of 50 ricksha coolies.

So, what with this and that, the street car company had a turbulent

### LEEDS TO FIND JOBS FOR 18-YEAR-OLD BOYS

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—The problem of boys who stay at school longer than the average and consequently have to find posts at a comparatively late age has engaged the attention of secondary school headmasters and the Chamber of Commerce in the city of Leeds.

The headmasters told the Chamber that while it is relatively easy to place the 16-year-old boys, the boys of 18 who want posts in industry and commerce find great difficulty in obtaining them.

It has been decided to seek help and co-operation of all the firms that are members of the Chamber of Commerce, it being recognized that the education and training of these boys will be valuable assets in industry and commerce if put to that branch of business which gives them a future scope.

Other plants now being erected are those on the River Noce, an affluent of the Adige. The dam for the reservoir in connection with one of these plans is now being built at the foot of a glacier at a height of 2600 meters above the sea. The waters that will be used in this huge artificial lake now under construction would be sufficient to generate 1,000,000,000 kilowatt hours.

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**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

PEKING

PICTURESQUE, but laborious, means of transportation are rapidly being replaced in Peking by modern mechanical vehicles. For centuries in China rich men rode on the shoulders of other men, while poor men walked; and women could either stay at home altogether or go forth on slow moving donkeys or in breaking carts.

Now the wealthy Chinese here dash about in automobiles, and both men and women enjoy the convenience of being carried to their destination comfortably and cheaply in street cars.

It was a daring project to open a street railway line in Peking and it is now less than five years since the first flower-festooned car clattered down the ancient highways, clanging its bell to drive camel caravans and ox carts off the tracks.

All the well-to-do residents here, who then rode about in horse-drawn glass carriages and had no use themselves for street cars, protested that it was an offense to noiselessly ride a donkey through the purple Forbidden City, and much influence was brought to bear against permitting a franchise to the street car company.

On the other hand, the poor people there were about equally opposed to the project. They had no aesthetic interest in the matter but they objected to the idea of one street car doing the work of 50 ricksha coolies.

So, what with this and that, the street car company had a turbulent

start.

### PROVISIONS

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—The local Chamber of Commerce demanded a big membership fee from the new company, the municipal officials made the franchise costly too, the ricksha coolies tried to force the company to give them substitute employment, the Government thought that such an imposing enterprise ought to contribute \$12,000 a month to the public schools, soldiers went joy-riding without paying any fares, and paying customers were afraid to try the novelty of riding at all.

So, what with this and that, the street car company had a turbulent

start.

Men also used to ride donkeys in Peking, but they are rarely used any more. Mongols sometimes come to town on their frisky little ponies and camel caravans are still common in the winter months. The camels are ordinarily used only for carrying merchandise, but now and then one bears a passenger also.

Glass carriages drawn by leisurely horses with a driver in front and a footman to lead the animals around corners, are still maintained by old-fashioned families. Conservative Chinese matrons, in silk brocade robes, show off to good advantage in these perambulating display cases.

A Donkey for a Drive

Palanquins are useful on mountainous roads in country districts but on paved city avenues one man can pull a ricksha with pneumatic tires easily and quickly. For short distances and long stops, such as on shopping expeditions in Peking, nothing can equal the ricksha for convenience. But with the rising cost of living, rickshas are becoming a luxury, and it is only a question of time before rickshas here, as already

done in the West, will be a curiosity for tourists only.

Peking carts, once very important, are also becoming almost extinct.

Not long ago a man could engage a cart with a horse or donkey to pull it and a man to escort it for a whole day for 50 cents. Now such a service costs \$2, which is quite a sum for peasants who were the chief patrons of these carts. Country women now walk to the edge of town and there take street cars when they come to Peking to visit or shop.

A cheaper way than the cart system is to ride on the donkey's back, and Chinese men with bound feet formerly used these donkeys extensively. A regular interurban service was organized and one could ride a donkey from one town to another without bothering about returning it. Barns were maintained at all stations and a good long ride, albeit a very slow one, could be had for a dime.

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Not long ago a man could engage a cart

# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Hortense Helps Her Friend

By BERTHA HUNT GOODRICH..

*A True Story*

**A**S HORTENSE drew her cart-load of dolls up and down the stone walk she watched the black horse in the field just across the road from the big farmhouse which was her home. It was a bright October day, and all around, as far as she could see, the trees were gorgeous with reds and yellows, the sunshine was clear and warm, and the whole world seemed silent and expectant. As she paused to look at the distant hills which lay on the other side of the lake the horse sauntered up to the high rail fence and put his head over the top rail.

"Perhaps it's hungry," thought Hortense. "I wish I had something to feed him. I heard Father say yesterday that there wasn't much pasture left in Stever's field." She knew that horses liked apples, for she had often seen her big brother feed them to the team that pulled the plow, but she could never bring herself to hold the apple in her hand until the horse picked it up with his soft mouth. She was a timid little girl—hardly eight years old—and the horse's mouth looked so big that the moment she felt his warm breath on her hand she always drew away. Perhaps she could put an apple in the corner of the fence and Blackie would help himself—she didn't know what the horse's name was, but she called it "Blackie."

Pulling her pocket and hands with apples she ran down the stone walk, across the rough country road, and over by the fence where Blackie stood.

"Would you like an apple?" she said politely, and tucked one in a corner of the fence. Blackie reached eagerly for the juicy morsel, but the moment his nose touched it, away it rolled to the ground where Hortense stood. She tried the second time with the same results, and finally determined that she would be brave, and let Blackie eat out of her hand. Climbing upon one of the rails, she held out an apple. How daintily Blackie swept the apple from the palm of her hand! It was real fun, she decided, and happy in overcoming her fear, she fed him all the others. She and Blackie had a secret! Never again would she be afraid to let Blackie eat out of her hand! And sharing a secret with Blackie made him seem a very close friend indeed, almost as dear as Princess Louise, Josephine, or the big tiger cat, Kib-

**Cookies and Apples for Blackie**

Many times the following weeks Hortense skipped across the road to feed Blackie a cookie or an apple, for she continued to be troubled about the pasture that Father had said was so poor. She was glad that the little brook crossed the field so that Blackie could have a drink whenever he wanted one. It seemed that Blackie did not belong to Mr. Stever, who owned the big field. He belonged to Mr. Shull who owned the livery stable in the village, two miles away. A month ago he had decided that Blackie was too old to be driven far, and had asked Mr. Stever to take the horse to his farm and turn him out to pasture. Mr. Stever's house was a half mile from this pasture, and it seemed to Hortense that everybody had forgotten about Blackie.

One day after school when Mother was busy and the men were all working on the other side of the farm she removed the dolls from the cart to her playhouse, and ran to the barn, drawing the cart after her. There she loaded it with fragrant hay and putting stones on top to keep it from sliding off the cart, she hurried across the road to Blackie. She was sure he was pleased by the way he munched it. As soon as he had finished, she ran to the playhouse and hastily put her dolls back in the cart. She did not want any of the family to see what she had done—not that she thought Father would mind giving the hay to Blackie—but she was sure that her big brother would laugh at her.

It was November now, and the bright expectant look that the world had worn in October had disappeared with the leaves. There was little sunshne, and some days it rained. How disconsolate Blackie looked, standing under the big oak tree which still kept a few brown leaves! And then, after the rain, it suddenly grew very cold.

That night at the supper table, while Hortense was busily covering her mealy white potato, fresh from the oven, with golden butter, Father said, "It's a shame that Shull leaves that horse in Stever's field. It's too cold outside for any animal on nights like these."

"Couldn't we bring him over here into our stable?" ventured Hortense.

"Of course not, dear. The horse doesn't belong to us," replied her father, though that settled their responsibility.

That night after Hortense had undressed, she blew out the light and tiptoed to the window. She stood shivering in her little nightgown as she peered out of the open window into the dark. The stars twinkled brightly in the clear, frosty sky, and finally she thought she saw a dark form under the old oak tree. How cold Blackie must be! How could big people sleep when horses were cold! She climbed into her bed, and when Mother came up to kiss her good night, she whispered:

"Oh, Mother, I'm so afraid Blackie is cold tonight." Her mother was anxious about him, too, but she did not wish to add to her little girl's anxiety, so she said cheerfully, "Blackie has a warm coat, dear. Don't worry about him, Mr. Shull will probably send for him soon."

"But why doesn't someone tell Mr. Shull to come right away?" insisted Hortense.

"Because Mr. Shull might not like to have other people tell him what to do with his own horse," Mother tried to explain.

The sun shone brightly the next morning, and on her way to school, Hortense stopped to give Blackie a cookie. It might be his last, she thought, for Mr. Shull might send for him today.

But as she came tripping home

that afternoon, swinging her lunch box by its handle, she spied Blackie at the corner of the fence. Mr. Shull had not sent for him, even after the cold of last night! It was only six weeks till Christmas, and there was sure to be snow before Christmas. She knew she could never sleep a wink if Blackie were out in the snow. She could not understand why someone didn't do something about it, instead of just saying it was too bad. She determined to do something herself.

**What to Do!**

For a long time she swung back and forth on the iron gate that guarded the stone walk, deep in thought. She considered the possibilities of building a shed for Blackie in one corner of the field. She knew where there was an old pile of boards, and she could use the old rag carpet in the attic for the roof. But she could not do it alone, and very likely Father would object to it, anyway. What could she do? She munched chestnuts vigorously, and finally the inspiration came. She would write a letter to Mr. Shull her ownself. She hoped he wouldn't be cross at her and come to the house and scold her, but, even if he were, she must risk it to help Blackie. She must do it right away, too, and put it out in the box for the mailman to take when he drove past the next day.

Her mother was busy sewing, so Hortense found a tablet and began her letter. If only someone would help her with her spelling, but she did not dare ask, for perhaps even Mother would not approve of her writing to Mr. Shull. She wrote at some length, explaining what papa had said about the pasture, and describing the cold nights; but, when she had carefully addressed the envelope, she suddenly realized that she must have a stamp. There were stamps in the little drawer in the desk, and she decided that it would not be wrong to take one if she put two pennies in the drawer to pay for it. So she ran to her room and shook two pennies out of her toy dog bank.

It was the first secret Hortense had ever kept from Mother, and she was on the point of telling her when some neighbors came in for the evening, and when Hortense went to bed she was too sleepy to think about anything. Next morning she slipped the letter into the mail box and went happily to school. On Saturday noon, just as they were finishing dinner, the mailman drove past and her big brother went out to get the mail. When he returned he tossed the daily paper, an advertisement, and a letter on the dining room table. In the corner of the envelope was printed a return address, "J. C. Shull."

"Who?" Who has been writing to Shull?" queried her brother with his usual curiosity. "The letter is addressed to Hortense!" All eyes were on Hortense as her brother handed her the letter. It was easy to see that Father was puzzled, Mother was troubled, and the "hired man" just plain curious. Hortense took the letter with trembling hands. She had not expected Mr. Shull to addressees.

reply to the letter, but he was probably very angry, and Father would be cross, and all the family would talk about it. She was nearly ready to cry, as she opened the letter and handed it to her mother to read aloud:

My dear very grateful to you for writing me about my horse and I will send for him at once. I am sorry that Mr. Stever would take him down to the barn when it got cold, and I would have been quite as unhappy as you are if I had known he was staying outside those cold nights. I am very glad that he had such a good friend one courageous enough to write to me all about it, a whole day to play in! He got into his clothes quick as scat, and hurried downstairs.

With a chuckle Bobby stuck one foot out and had a look at the other. Just think of it, a whole day to play in! He got into his clothes quick as scat, and hurried downstairs.

"What about raking up the leaves on the front lawn?" this morning, said Mother, after breakfast.

"Oh, Mother!" exclaimed Bobby.

"Me 'nd Ted—Ted 'nd I then—were going chestnutting. We planned it all yesterday. Look, it isn't raining or anything."

"I know, Son, but the chores must be done first. Get the rake. It's out in the woodshed. If you keep right at it, it won't take you long."

Bobby buttoned his sweater up close to his chin. He never liked it that way, but Saturday was ruined anyway, so he might as well be uncomfortable outside as in.

He found the rake right where it should have been. If only it could have been lost! He couldn't be expected to rake the lawn with his fingers. But there it was in a corner of the woodshed. Bobby trailed it out around the house.

Jinks, that front lawn looked big!

It seemed to stretch clear across the roadway, and the roadway seemed to take a flying leap and land a mile off surely. Bobby leaned on the rake.

Only one day a week for play, and then to have to work! It was a shame. Nobody ought to work on Saturdays, much less little boys.

The front door slammed.

Bobby dug the rake into the grass plot with sudden energy. Scrape,

scratches, crackle, crackle! Out of the corner of his eye he saw his mother start out to go marketing. He watched her until she had turned the corner. Then he stopped working and leaned heavily on the rake. Oh, Bobby!

The air was nice and crisp, just enough breeze to make the chestnuts fall. Right this minute they were probably falling by the hundreds—no, thousands—in that spot that just he and Ted knew. Perhaps he ought to tell Ted he couldn't go. He would tell Ted to go along with him. There was no use in both of them suffering.

Bobby raked the rake. He slipped his hands into the pockets of his sweater and with a hasty glance back at the house, hurried off down the street.

That was a happy thought to tell Ted. Poor Ted! He was probably hanging around the house waiting for him.

The air was nice and crisp, just enough breeze to make the chestnuts fall. Right this minute they were probably falling by the hundreds—no, thousands—in that spot that just he and Ted knew. Perhaps he ought to tell Ted he couldn't go. He would tell Ted to go along with him. There was no use in both of them suffering.

"Well, Ted!" shouted Bobby.

Ted cut short the whistle on a high note.

"Lo, Bob," he said without stopping his work.

"I just came over to tell you I couldn't go chestnutting. Can't you stop a minute and talk?" Bobby scuffed through the dead leaves.

"No. Haven't time. I get this whole lawn raked this morning," Uncle Fred said. I could go out to Willow Pond Woods with him this afternoon, nutting. He said I could ask you to go, too, if I got through

other rainy afternoons."

"Why, Mother, I have almost every room in the house, and halls, and everything."

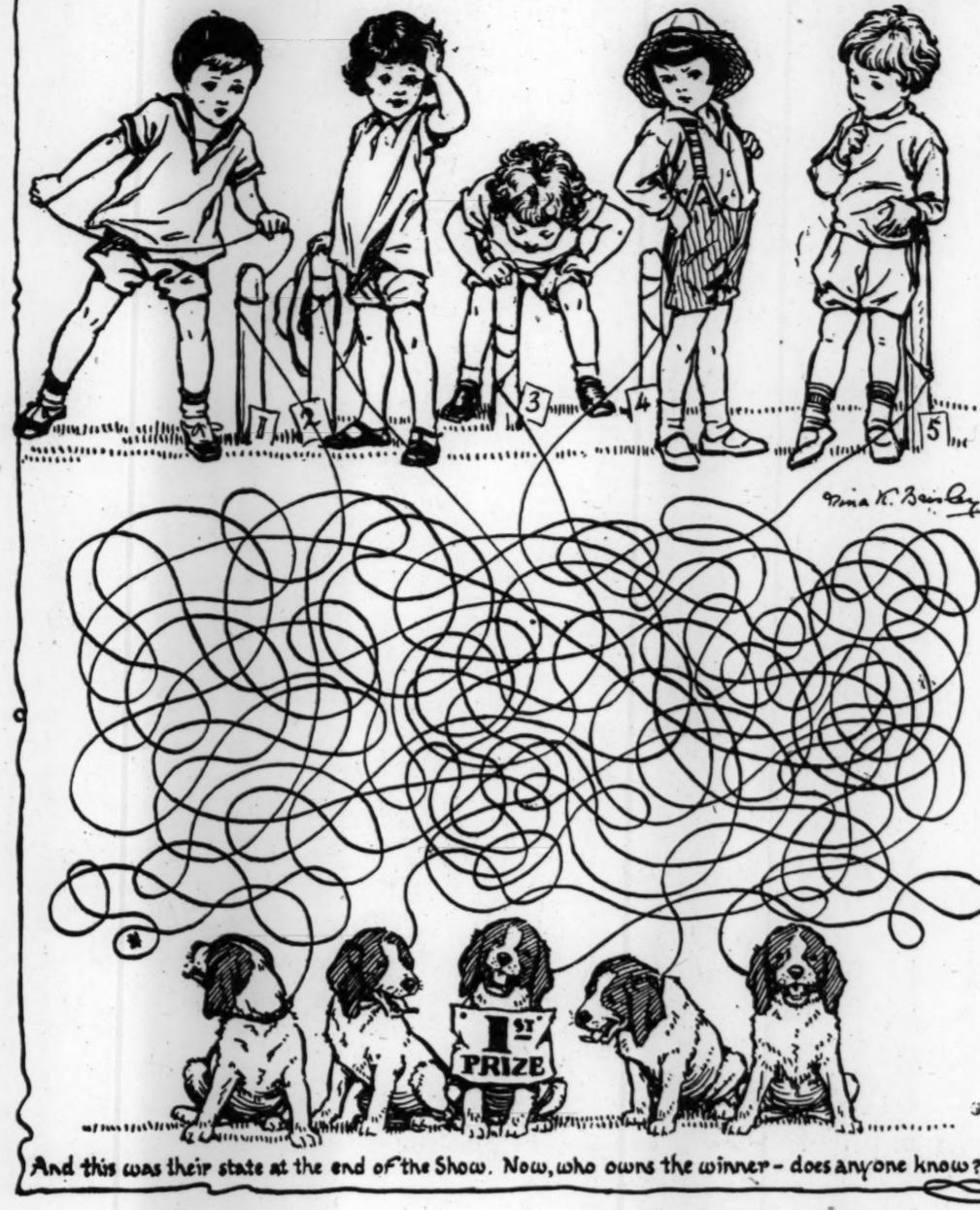
"Don't you build a house of your own then," I suggested.

We talked it over and decided that

Crepe paper in different colors, in time."

## Who Owns the Winner?

**One morning five stout little fellows I know, each took his new pet to a Puppy-Dog Show. But while they were gone, buying candy & cake, (first tying each pup to a strong little stake) The judge came along and awarded a prize (though each looked exact in both colour & size) And went on his way. Now the leads they were slack, & the pups had a romp till their masters came back.**



**And this was their state at the end of the Show. Now, who owns the winner—does anyone know?**

Jewelry from the Five and Ten-Cent store, and on rare occasions even a yard of cambric or other inexpensive material in some desired color proves a more appreciated gift from Mother than the usual candy, and finds its place neatly stacked in some corner of the Treasure Chest.

## Bobby Unbuttons His Sweater

**B**OBBY turned over in bed and yawned. In the middle of the second yawn he stopped suddenly. There was something different about this day. What was it? Oh yes, Saturday! No school!

With a chuckle Bobby stuck one foot out and had a look at the other. Just think of it, a whole day to play in! He got into his clothes quick as scat, and hurried downstairs.

"Hey there, what's the matter?" shouted Ted.

"Can't stop. I've got to rake my own lawn," called Bobby, already at the corner.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," Ted shouted back. "You bring the rake. Go with us over to the woodshed. If you keep right at it, it won't take you long."

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Crepe paper in different colors, in time."

**"The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table"**

"We keep a carpet-sweeper, Inside the cupboard door. Mother takes hold of the handle, And runs him all over the floor.

It's a hungry carpet-sweeper, He picks up crumbs of bread, And gobbles up baby's biscuit, And buttons and bits of thread.

"For the same reason that the sky

together. They made big wigwam piles in the road, just in case they could have a bonfire later. And when they had finished on Bobby's.

Scrape, scrape, crackle, crackle!

How those leaves did whirrl about!

Off came Bobby's sweater. They must get it all done by 12 o'clock.

Scrape, scrape, crackle, crackle!

More wigwams in the roadway.

The lawn didn't look nearly as big now.

"Hello, boys, glad to see you've got some piles ready to burn." It was Ted's Uncle Fred.

"A bonfire!" shouted Bobby.

"Hurrah!" How glad he was that he and Ted had worked so hard, for now they would have such fun nutting with Uncle Fred in the afternoon.

And after all it had been fun to rake the leaves, though it had been hard work, too.

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"Hurrah!" How glad he was that he and Ted had worked so hard, for now they would

## THE HOME FORUM

## The Perfect Holiday

**W**HEN, exactly a week ago to-day, I emerged from our local post office with my arms encircling to their utmost limit the accumulated mail of a month, I saw, from a new angle, how fulsomely I had been enjoying my vacation. The postmaster, following me with a third bundle which I could not carry, asked me with a quizzical smile if I had my car outside. I had. Much of that pile of varied literature still awaits my attention. Eric Christmas comes to add its quota of excess to my mail I hope to have removed this miniature mountain, if I work assiduously it may be that I can celebrate Thanksgiving Day with a new emphasis. Meanwhile I can survey the mountain with no regrets for the reason of its accumulation. To have one's daily mail forwarded and enjoy a perfect vacation at one and the same time is an impossibility. Letters one may allow and perhaps one's favorite periodical. My feeling is that on a holiday one should rest from literature as well as from labor. I see that the Bishop of London is somewhat of this opinion. "But he allows two hours a day to reading while on holiday. This I have learned since I returned from mine. But I do not happen to be a bishop. Yet I have savored that 'O.S.' in his recent essay on 'Summer Holidays' thinks it altogether a thing of the past.

You recall the essay. As a description of the perfect holiday it left nothing to be desired. But it was a story of the long ago. Evidently, "O.S." has fallen on sorry days. Holidays now are not as they once were. "There was no work at all in the summer holidays of old," we read. But now how different the story: "In recent years my vacation time has been so invaded and domineered by work that I might as well have stayed at home." The holidays of the present are not like those that even I . . . can vividly remember, being neither so joyous, nor free from responsibility, nor so long."

So it has come to be as mournful as all that. To myself as our family started out on our trip to the Rockies. And now that I am back I find that my opinions of present-day holidays are not keyed to the sad refrain of "O.S." The day of the perfect vacation is not past. I would speak my words of praise and present my evidence for the holiday of today. But not to the disparagement of the vacations of the past. They were good but not any better than those of to-day. When I find myself in the mood of Thomas Hood with his "I remember, I remember" poem, wherein the past is presented with all unloveliness erased, I pinch myself and say: "Hold, there, remember Browning with his fine words about the future:—"Grow old along with me, the best is yet to be." That gives me balance, and, not forsaking the past nor foreclosing on the future, I seek to realize to the full the values in the present. And you know what they say at the end of every convention. "This is the best yet." So also I

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

## What Is a River?

"Every river has its own quality; and it is the part of wisdom to know and love as many as you can, seeing each in the fairest possible light, and receiving from each the best that it has to give. . . . The mighty rivers of the West roll their yellow floods through broad valleys, or ploughing deep dark canyons, the rivers of the South creep under dim arched archways, many with banners of waving trees. The Delaware and the Hudson and the Connecticut, the children of the Catskills and the Adirondacks and the White Mountains, beginning among the forests of spruce and hemlock, playing through a wild woodland youth, getting strength from numberless tributaries to bear their great burdens of lumber and turn the wheels of many mills, issue from the hills to water a thousand farms, and descend at last, beside new cities, to the ancient sea."

Thus the author of Little Rivers shows himself a worthy member of a company of seers who have been able to pass on to others their delight in the fellowship of the rivers. Henry D. Thoreau was an early member of that company; his intimate revelations of the Concord and Merrimac Rivers may not have been welcomed when he gave these to the world, but men and women have been willing to a belated appreciation of their riches. From his haunts, Sierrasides, near the Hudson River, John Burroughs sent out many clarion calls to people to enter into fellowship with the stream, which, in the words of T. Morris Longstreth, "breathes celestial repose." And John Muir . . . said: "There is nothing more eloquent in nature than a mountain stream. . . . Its banks are luxuriously peopled with rare and lovely flowers and overhanging trees, making one of nature's coolest and most hospitable places. . . . I lingered in the sanctuary a long time, thanking the Lord with all my heart for his goodness in allowing me to enter and enjoy it."

—From the preface of "The Romance of the Rivers," by JOHN T. FARIS.

## Urushibara Dandelions

ALTHOUGH Mr. Urushibara has some interesting western landscapes to his credit, he is perhaps at his best in those prints of flowers in which the eastern character is dominant.

Judging from the diversity of colors in "Dandelions," the artist must have used a goodly number of blocks, but he never seems to mind that, nor the dimensions of his blocks which are at times of almost imposing measurements. The Iris is a delicately toned mauve, grading into pale blue, the foliage in two or three shades of green against which are seen the lighter stalks of the yellow flowers and buds of the dandelion. The flowers are arranged in a pot of a metallic peacock-blue glaze on a foundation of brown. On a slate-blue slab stands also a square box in gray and two shades of brown, with white ornaments.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist  
Dandelions and Iris. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Y. Urushibara.

## The Transplanted Pine

They brought it from a mountain,  
Where the eagle lives,  
And space of sky abounds,  
To plant it by a red brick wall  
Of many windows,  
In hedged, flower scattered grounds.

Lonely it yearned  
For that far sunlit home,  
So high and still;  
Where mists, blown from the distant sea,  
And meeting winds,  
Held converse with each friendly tree,  
And laughing rill;  
Where all the fields of earth and sky  
Were blossom starred,  
And every dawn laid its first beam  
Upon that pine-crowned hill.

Tenderly, the spring,  
Showered on the sturdy, silent boughs,  
A rain of fragrant petals as it hurried by;  
Leaving the summer days to bring  
Old friends, in bird and butterfly;  
Until the autumn leaves,  
With faith and hope aglow,  
Dropped to their dull new task  
Courageously,  
And winter wrapped it  
In caressing snow.

Then came its own awakening,  
As from its lofty longing  
For peace and solitude,  
It looked down at the children playing  
Beneath its sheltering arms,  
A happy brood;  
And all the ages of nobility remembering,  
It admired the wind,  
To bore along its viol-string  
The melodies,  
That for those homeless little ones  
Its gentle heart could sing:

Songs of the canyons cool,  
And birds on wing,  
Of sweet pine air,  
And wood streams murmuring,  
Of stars in snow,  
And starlit skies above,  
Of peace, and hope, and happiness,  
Of every beauteous thing  
It once had known,  
And always of unending  
Life and Love.

And when it saw the smiles that came  
To each small lifted face,  
It knew,  
That was its work to do,  
And there its place.

SARAH WILSON MIDDLETON.

## Promise

They were young trees. Like sisters in a fairy tale, there was neither eldest nor youngest among them; she thought they must be about her own age. There was no autumn in their "Winter" for their delicate leaves were buried under the snow; and this gave them an appearance of peculiar innocence. They were too young for any birds to have built in them; nothing impeded the pure flowing lines of their branches weighed down with the winter fruits. "You shall have your leaves again," she said to them, speaking as though Spring were in her gift and she would promise it.—SYLVIA TOWNSEND WARREN, in "The True Heart."

## English Itself

It was right that an essay on the use of English should contain little about English itself. To test the mirror, watch what it reflects. The less we think about our language, the likelier we are to retain the qualities which have made it what it is. For its loyal use and a true maintenance of the virtue of its tradition we have only to assume that it was made for our purposes by others whose purposes were the same as ours, and to see that it lives to-day on our lips as it lived once on theirs. "Ripeness is all!"—BASIL DE SELINCOURT, in "Pomona: or the Future of English."

## ¿Quién soy yo?

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUANDO Moisés en el monte de Horeb recibió el mandato de Dios de ir a la corte de Farao, rey de Egipto, y de pedir la libertad de los hijos de Israel, se arredó ante la aparente magnitud de tal empresa, diciendo, "¿Quién soy yo para que vaya a Farao, y saque de Egipto a los hijos de Israel?"

Se recordará que Moisés era un fugitivo de la justicia, habiendo matado a un egipcio en defensa de uno de su propio pueblo. Durante cuarenta años había pasado la vida de un desterrado, cuidando de las ovejas en el desierto árabe. La mansedumbre que ha llegado a ser considerada como la cualidad característica de Moisés no había sido aun comprendida por Cristo Jesús poco antes de su experiencia en el huerto de Getsemaní. Habiendo demostrado el poder del Espíritu de curar todos los males que son la herencia de la carne, Cristo Jesús pudo pedirle a Dios, "Padre santo, a los que me has dado, guardalos por tu nombre, para que sean una cosa, como también nosotros" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera). Tan impresionado por la suprema importancia de esta oración de su Maestro era el cronista, que desde entonces encontraron a este discípulo amado predicando constantemente la doctrina del amor fraternal como corolario esencial del Amor divino. Un estudio de la primera epístola de San Juan no sólo confirma este punto de vista, sino que ilumina también la cuestión, "¿Quién soy yo?" descubriendo definitivamente la falsedad del sentido personal, que oculta la verdadera identidad, Dios, la cual es reflejada por el hombre espiritual.

Vista en la luz de la Ciencia Cristiana, este evangelio del amor, regenera y espiritualiza la conciencia humana y también nos hace posible reconocer que en la proporción en que tememos, odiamos, estamos susciciados, egoístas, porfadores, obstinados y olvidados de los derechos de otros, somos el reflejo del gran YO SOY, sin más bien estamos reconociendo a otros dioses, que son formados según las suposiciones erróneas y apariencias anormales de los sentidos físicos. Cuando, sin embargo, el pensamiento se conforma a las leyes de Dios, y llega a ser de esta manera consciente de su propia dignidad, se aleja de su antigua oración sublimada ofrecida en el capítulo diez y siete del Evangelio de San Juan, en el cual se refiere aquella oración sublime ofrecida por Cristo Jesús poco antes de su experiencia en el huerto de Getsemaní. Habiendo demostrado el poder del Espíritu de curar todos los males que son la herencia de la carne, Cristo Jesús pudo pedirle a Dios, "Padre santo, a los que me has dado, guardalos por tu nombre, para que sean una cosa, como también nosotros" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera). Tan impresionado por la suprema importancia de esta oración de su Maestro era el cronista, que desde entonces encontraron a este discípulo amado predicando constantemente la doctrina del amor fraternal como corolario esencial del Amor divino. Un estudio de la primera epístola de San Juan no sólo confirma este punto de vista, sino que ilumina también la cuestión, "¿Quién soy yo?" descubriendo definitivamente la falsedad del sentido personal, que oculta la verdadera identidad, Dios, la cual es reflejada por el hombre espiritual.

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Cristo Jesús prescribió el conocer de la verdad como remedio para los males humanos; y hoy día la Ciencia Cristiana está demostrando la relación inseparable de Dios y el hombre, curando a los enfermos y reformando a los pecadores. Esta prueba de la unidad fundamental de Dios y el hombre verdadero es la contestación a la pregunta, "¿Quién

## "Who am I?"

Written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Moses received the command of God on Mount Horeb to go to the court of Pharaoh, king of Egypt, and demand the liberation of the children of Israel, he shrank from the apparent magnitude of the task saying, "Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt?"

It will be remembered that Moses was a fugitive from justice, having slain an Egyptian in defense of one of his own people. For forty years he had lived the life of an exile, tending sheep in the Arabian desert. The quality of meekness for which Moses has since become famous had not yet been balanced by the understanding of his unity with God, which afterwards grew upon him as he beheld the ever multiplying proofs of the divine presence and power. God's answer to Moses was positive and tenderly reassuring: "Certainly I will be with thee; and this shall be a token unto thee, that I have sent thee: When thou hast brought forth the people out of Egypt

## MIXED PRICE CHANGES ARE ESTABLISHED

### Stock Market Price Movement Uneven—Food Issues Active

**NEW YORK (CP)—**Resumption of business after the two-day holiday to-day found the general course of stock prices still headed upward, although trading was quiet, and soft spots were scattered throughout the list.

Buying was largely of a selective character, with individual operations in specialties in which favorable developments are reported to be taking place. The falling off in business was attributed, in part, to the observance of the Jewish religious holiday.

Call money rates were unchanged at 6 per cent, and held steady at that figure throughout the morning. Calling of loans was not very heavy, but mid-month dividend and interest payments are expected to keep the rate from working higher.

An increase in tire production, extra dividends on Motor Products and Hawaiian Pineapple and the publication of an excellent earnings report by American Telephone were the principal items in the day's business news.

Youngstown reports also announced further improvement in the steel business.

National Lead ran up nearly 16 points to 203%, and Western Union moved up 12% to 262%, both new high records. The Range Ram continued to report of improved earnings by crossing the 57% mark, a new high.

#### Close Is Irregular

Establishment of new stock prices by the Hershey Chocolate and Kraft Cheese issues revived rumors of a new food merger, in which these companies would figure. Canada Dry Ginger Ale also reached a new top.

Railroads followed, following the leadership of New Haven, which advanced 3 points to a new top at 129. Mississippian Pacific dropped 3½ points.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Columbian Carbon, General Electric, Standard Gas & Electric and Vulcan Detinning each advanced about 3 points. All Foreign Power sagged 3 points or more.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. Standard advanced 7½ of a point to a new high of 184%. Spanish pesetas broke 4% of a record to 181% on the announcement that the Spanish Government had abandoned official control of the exchange market.

Important stocks moved in contrary direction in the last hour. U. S. Steel sagged, while New York Harbor rose above 130 into new high ground.

International Business Machines mounted 12 points to a new peak, and Houston Oil and May 5 each. Columbian Carbon dropped 9½ and 9% respectively.

The close was irregular. Total sales approximated 2,800,000 shares.

#### Bonds Improve

Resumption of trading in bonds after the holiday found further improvement under way today. Low coupon rails, which have been leading the recovery of the entire list, were again early trading was of relatively small proportions.

Gains of 1 to more than 2 points came out in Burlington general, Southern Railway general, Atlanta & Danville first 4s, St. Paul, Kansas & Springfield 4½s, while fractional strength developed in Union Pacific refunding 4s.

Among the higher coupon issues, Wahab 5½s moved up nearly 2%. Denver, Rio Grande & Western 5s gained 4%, and Great Western 7s gained 3%.

Speculative issues were active under the leadership of the Seaboard Air Line and Seaboard-All Florida obligations, and there was also some buying in income bonds. In the latter group Chicago, Terre Haute, and Hudson 4½s and Mattoon improved fractionally, but the St. Paul was weak.

Utilities and industrials lagged behind the carriers and were mostly steady. In the convertible section, Dallas, 4½s, and Great Western 7s gained 3%, while the American Telephone 4½s in volume. The latter issue opened more than 3 points higher, but reacted. Changes in stock feature issues ran to fractions. Remington Rand 8½s, with warrants, moved across 99 to a new high for the year.

United States Government and foreign issues ruled slightly higher.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Henn & Co., New York, and Boston) Last Prev. Oct. (old) 18.40 18.40 18.11 18.13 18.38 26.27 21.0 10. Open High Low Sale Close Oct. (new) 18.40 18.40 18.11 18.13 18.38 26.27 21.0 10. Dec. 18.33 18.33 18.20 18.20 18.22 26.27 21.0 10. Jan. 18.45 18.45 18.20 18.20 18.50 26.27 21.0 10. March 18.74 18.76 18.60 18.62 18.77 25.50 21.0 10. April 18.90 18.90 18.75 18.88 19.04 25.50 21.0 10. July 19.01 19.04 18.80 18.90 19.00 25.50 21.0 10. Spots 18.55, down 20 points.

#### Liverpool Cotton

Prev. Oct. Open High Low Last Close Oct. (old) 8.40 8.40 8.30 8.30 8.30 25.50 21.0 10. Dec. 8.35 8.35 8.25 8.25 8.25 25.50 21.0 10. Jan. 8.35 8.35 8.25 8.25 8.25 25.50 21.0 10. Mar. 8.40 8.40 8.30 8.30 8.30 25.50 21.0 10. April 8.45 8.45 8.35 8.35 8.35 25.50 21.0 10. May 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. June 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. July 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. Aug. 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. Sept. 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. Oct. 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. Nov. 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. Dec. 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. Jan. 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. Feb. 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. March 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. April 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. May 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. June 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. July 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. Aug. 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. 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Nov. 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. Dec. 8.50 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.40 25.50 21.0 10. Jan. 8.50 8.50 8.40



# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## THREE UPSETS STANDING OUT

Undefeated and Unscored on Eastern Teams Narrowed to Small Field

The eastern football season has now progressed to the point where upsets and defeats of major-rated elevens are in order. The first real upset is predicted coming Saturday with the dual between Yale, New York University and Princeton, when all three lost with pre-game analysis favoring them. These upsets are about to be followed on the coming week-end by instances where the larger colleges will begin to fall, with the first a virtual certainty for one or the others.

Two impressive facts concerning the early-season results in eastern football are that only three of the prominent elevens remain undefeated and un-scored—Harvard, Dartmouth and Princeton. It is to be noted that it is doubtful if two members of the former "Big Three" ever went down to defeat as easily as the second game of the season, such as Yale and Princeton experienced Saturday.

### Yale's New System

Much of Yale's defeat at the hands of the University of Georgia eleven at Athens, Ga., Saturday, may be attributed to the point called to attention by that column. The system is an entirely new and radical system is not likely to be sufficiently grasped by the players properly to function under pressure as easily as a second game. Yale should recover from the defeat and continue to absorb the new system without adverse helping to learn why plans did not materialize.

The point brought forward that Yale lost a touchdown because of the new fumble rule might just as well be disregarded now, and for the same reason as the rule is in force, for it is going to happen many times and cannot continue to serve any "all-blown."

### Fordham "Keyed Up"

Fordham and New York University have been driven to score for success each year for the last three years, and this season Fordham triumphed by a score of 26 to 0. It looks as if Fordham had been brought along fast for this contest and was "keyed" to a score of 26. Whether this had been done to earn a record for continued success will be shown as the Fordham eleven advances with the season. N. Y. U. is carrying another 10-game schedule and it is really too much for a college eleven. Only staying in the sideline and off the field kept Brooklyn and the class of being unscorched on N. Y. U. scored twice in the second half only to have the two plays called back.

Harvard and Dartmouth won their second and third games respectively without losing. Dartmouth and again showed potential power that has yet to face actual test. Dartmouth has rolled through three easy games and has built the scoring of its backfield star, A. K. Marsters '30, up to a tremendous pitch. What is important concerning this Dartmouth eleven is how much are the Green coaches depending upon Marsters? Both the Crimson and the Green will know how good they are about 5:30 o'clock next Saturday when their respective games with the United States Military Academy and Columbia University are over.

### Army Starting Late

The West Point eleven slid back somewhat into the fault of the first game by failing to get under power until the second half. Boston University held the Cadets to a 7-to-0 score in the first half, and in Saturday's game Davidson College ed the Army to 3 to 2 in the first half. The Cadets defeated Harvard last year in the early minutes of the game. In the second half of b. the Boston University and Davidson game, the Army eleven suffered a decided reverse and the game by scores of 26 to 0 and 23 to 7. Late starting against Harvard and other major opponents may prove costly to the Cadets.

In four inter-sectional games the East broke even, with Colgate and Georgetown winning for the East against Michigan State, 31 to 0, and St. Louis, 13 to 0, respectively, while the Midwest scored against the East when Notre Dame defeated the United States Naval Academy, 14 to 7, and Nebraska downed Syracuse, 13 to 6.

### Williams Seams Ahead

The other major games found Villanova holding Boston College, 7 to 7; Columbia defeating Wesleyan, 52 to 0; Holy Cross defeating a heavy Rutgers team, 20 to 3; University of Pennsylvania defeating Virginia, Polytechnic Institute, 20 to 0; Cornell defeating Marshall, 26 to 7; Pittsford scoring an impressive win over a long-time rival, West Virginia, 27 to 7; Cornell defeating Hampden-Sidney, 40 to 6; and Washington and Jefferson defeating Bucknell, 18 to 6.

Williams College, the sole New England college it would seem, has Williams College on Morris Harvey, 0. Georgia 13, Yale 0. Georgetown 13, St. Louis 0. Kentucky 20, Wash. and Lee 6. Louisiana 27, Tulane 14. Louisiana Col. 19, Tennessee 7. Millsaps 47, Monticello Ags. 6. Mt. Union 31, St. John's 6. Mt. Union 21, Oberlin 6. N. D. State 21, Moorhead Teachers 6. Ohio Northern 26, Creighton 6. Ohio Northern 26, Cedarville 6. Penn. State 26, Penn College 6. Rips 33, Cornell 6. S. D. State 23, Morningside 0. Sh. Olaf 18, Luther 6. Western Union 13, Nebraska S. T. 6. Wm. & T. Tech. 20, Redding Sem. 0. Witteben 20, Denison 6. Yankton 13, Sioux Falls 12. Arizona 35, California 7. Kansas State 13, Missouri 13. Oregon 24, Willamette 6. Pomona 6, Laverne 0. Regis 13, Mount St. Charles 6. St. John's 21, Columbia 6. Whitman 7, Linfield 6. Col. Mines 20, West State 12. Colorado Col. 14, Colorado Ags. 13. Connecticut 13, Middlebury 7. Virginia 13, Middlebury 7. Montana State 13, Brigham Young 11, Rice 13, Southwestern Tex. 6. Tulane 23, Southern 6. Xavier 12, St. Louis 13, Xavier 6. Louisiana 21, St. Louis 6. South Carolina 26, Maryland 6. St. John's 21, Gallaadet 7. Springfield 11, Western 6. South Carolina 26, Maryland 6. Tex. Christians 28, Centenary 0. Tufts 13, Tufts 6. Texas Teachers 2. Tulane 34, Miss. Aggies 0. Union Col. 13, Tenn. Wesleyan 13. Texas 19, Kansas State 10. Texas 12, Arkansas 6. Virginia 12, Swarthmore 7. Westminster 14, Kirkville Teachers 0.

## MONTREAL IS READY FOR MORE BASEBALL

*Representation in Class A Circuit Is Sought*

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Joseph Page, veteran baseball man and railroad official from Montreal, appeared at the annual fall meeting of Eastern League club owners here to discuss informally a proposal to have the Canadian city represented in the class. A circuit next year, Leslie Stevens, Springfield, told the magnates that schedule difficulties could be overcome, and that Montreal fans were ready for continuous baseball.

Other sessions discussed as possibilities for next seasons were Syracuse, N. Y., and New York University and Princeton, when all three lost with pre-game analysis favoring them. These upsets are about to be followed on the coming week-end by instances where the larger colleges will begin to fall, with a first a virtual certainty for one or the others.

Two impressive facts concerning the early-season results in eastern football are that only three of the prominent elevens remain undefeated and un-scored—Harvard, Dartmouth and Princeton. It is to be noted that it is doubtful if two members of the former "Big Three" ever went down to defeat as easily as the second game of the season, such as Yale and Princeton experienced Saturday.

### College Football Scores

Brown 35, New Hampshire 0. Brown 13, Princeton 12. Fordham 25, N. Y. U. 0. Notre Dame 14, Ann Arbor 7. Nebraska 13, Syracuse 6. New Haven 13, Dartmouth 13, Allegheny 6. Cornell 40, Hampden-Sidney 6. West Point 23, Davidson 7. Penn 20, Princeton 3. Colgate 31, Michigan State 6. Penn State 26, Marshall 7. Pennsylvania 14, Virginia P. I. 8. Pittsford 20, Wash. Virginia 7. Georgetown 13, St. Louis 6. Lafayette 23, Manhattan 0. Williams 20, Middlebury 6. Amherst 33, Lowell 7. St. Lawrence 22, C. C. N. Y. 0. Gettysburg 7, Lehigh 7. Princeton 13, Princeton 7. Lebanon Valley 6, F. and M. W. and J. 14, Bucknell 6. Union 28, Howard 13. Harvard 19, St. John's 7. Drexel 19, Juniata 6. Delaware 10, Ursinus 6. Amherst 21, Dartmouth 5. Penn. M. C. 12, Joseph's 6. Temple 23, St. Bonaventure 0. Albright 48, Roanoke 0. Franklin 13, Worcester 0. Clarkson Tech. 7, R. I. 0. Broadus 6, Bethany 0. Stroudsburg 7, Shippensburg 8. Springfield 10, Brown 0. Davis and E. Cross, 9. Geneve 0. Rider 14, Ursula 6. Catholic 18, Baltimore 0. Tufts 10, Maine 7. West, Maryland 12, St. Thomas 6. Duquesne 15, Albion 0. Trinity 13, Worcester 0. F. I. 6. Bowdoin 27, Vermont 6. Colby 20, Norwick 7. Hamilton 6, Rochester 0. The 19, Bates 0. Niagara 15, St. John's 14. Middlebury 14, Mass. Aggies 12. Brooklyn C. 47, Wagner 6. Provo 33, St. Mary's 6. St. Vincent 3, Mt. St. Mary's 6. Lavelle 6, Waynesburg 2. Coast Guard Acad. 25, Long Island 0. Howard 19, California Teachers 0. Ohio 7, Ioway 0. Niagara 15, Mass. Aggies 0. Middlebury 14, Mass. Aggies 12. Brooklyn C. 47, Wagner 6. Provo 33, St. Mary's 6. St. Vincent 3, Mt. St. Mary's 6. Lavelle 6, Waynesburg 2. Coast Guard Acad. 25, Long Island 0. Howard 19, California Teachers 0. Ohio 7, Ioway 0. Niagara 15, Mass. Aggies 0. Middlebury 14, Mass. Aggies 12. Brooklyn C. 47, Wagner 6. Provo 33, St. Mary's 6. St. Vincent 3, Mt. St. Mary's 6. Lavelle 6, Waynesburg 2. Coast Guard Acad. 25, Long Island 0. Howard 19, California Teachers 0. Ohio 7, Ioway 0. 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**GOWNS** Always Latest  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1929

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated duty of The Christian Science Board of Directors relating to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Who Best Serves the Public?

**N**O DOUBT it will be generally conceded that a political party which emerges after a national election with as definite a mandate as that given the Republican Party in 1928 may properly initiate, with a reasonable prospect of having adopted, economic measures designed to amend or correct industrial conditions which may need such correction. Despite this, there is presented in the United States at the moment an anomalous condition in which the effective carrying out of this mandate is delayed, or possibly defeated, by an illogical and unnatural coalition between those in Congress as representatives of the defeated opposition party and obstructionist members of the dominant party who refuse to act in accord with the plain obligation assumed by them as subscribers to their party's pre-election platform pledges.

Within certain tolerably well-defined limits, the freedom of action of a regularly chosen senator or representative in Congress is unquestioned and undisputed. He may, within these limits, support or oppose proposed legislation. But such liberty of action can hardly be construed to embrace those defined policies to which support or defeat the party to which he belongs and upon whose platform he stood for election is definitely committed.

Bloc domination, made possible by illogical coalitions, is not an exemplification of democratic government. Through the organization of blocs in legislative bodies there is made effective, as in the present alignment in Washington, what actually amounts to minority rule. It cannot be maintained that the insurgent Republican senators are, by insisting upon the form of tariff legislation now proposed, aiding in carrying out the party pledges to which they at least tacitly committed themselves when elected or by which they are nominally bound by the party platform.

The tendency toward aggressive insurgency and the somewhat more confusing conditions resulting from the illogical coalition in the Senate would not be seriously regarded were it not for the fact that they result in the holding up, if not the final defeat, of a legislative program popularly approved and definitely outlined long in advance by the Administration. At present, as matters stand, an executive veto will prevent the final adoption of what the President may regard as unwise economic laws. But the apparent deadlock will at certain prevent the enactment of needed remedial legislation.

Thus it must be concluded that the people of the United States are not being satisfactorily served under the existing arrangement. Those adjustments which had been promised to industry cannot be made so long as the present order exists. It is realized, meantime, where the responsibility for this condition rests.

### Illumination for Legal Lights

**W**ITH the announcement that plans have been completed for housing Johns Hopkins University's new institute of law, dedicated to the study of the effects of laws on society, comes the encouraging report that number of investigations of social importance are already well advanced.

Instead of limiting its considerations to abstract and hypothetical legal questions, the Institute is evidencing its practical usefulness by going into such problems as the social effects of double taxation and installment buying.

There is promise of valuable help in President Ames's declaration that the aim of the Institute is "to determine the truth, leaving to others the application of this knowledge. The underlying thought is to learn the actual or probable effect of laws, present and proposed, upon man and man's relation with man."

In this new legal laboratory the research worker will study the chemistry of law. His test tubes will be filled with varied data gathered from the crucible of common experience and then analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively for the benefit of mankind.

With the results of these experiments tabulated and available for reference, lawmakers may legislate with a wiser anticipation of results. At least more illumination is promised for solons and legal lights.

### Teaching the Young Ear to Hear

**T**HE practice of providing concerts for young people has grown in popularity in the United States. Many of the prominent symphony orchestras now sponsor such series as a part of their regular winter's schedule. These concerts enlist the services of the regular personnel of the orchestra, the principal conductor or his assistant, and, usually, a lecturer to give brief remarks before each number is played, calculated to help the audience to understand and greater enjoyment of the music.

Much depends upon the qualifications of this lecturer. Knowing a great deal about music, he must know also enough about children and about teaching not to condescend to his hearers. His remarks should be entertaining although instructive. Also, they should be brief.

One of the most conspicuously successful of such lecturers is Ernest Schelling, the distinguished composer and pianist, who began his annual Junior Orchestral Series with the Phil-

harmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York on Oct. 12, with Oscar Shumsky, a twelve-year-old violinist, as soloist. Mr. Schelling combines the functions of conductor and lecturer. He gives a similar series each season in Boston, assisted by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Schelling is on the best of terms with his young audience. He tells them amusing stories, and shows them diverting pictures on a screen. He gets them to take part in the program by singing at least one of the numbers. Often he sets words to the principal theme of a composition, to help them remember the music. His auditors keep program notes of their own throughout the season, and prizes are awarded at the last concert for the best notes.

A new plan for junior concerts has been arranged this year by Alfred J. Swan, director of music at Swarthmore College, who will be the lecturer at the eight children's concerts to be given by the Philadelphia Orchestra, with Alexander Smallens conducting. The concerts are to be divided into two series adapted to youthful listeners of different ages. Series A will be for children of twelve and under; Series B, for those over twelve. This arrangement, designed to accommodate programs and lectures to the understanding of the listeners, seems to promote an improvement in the service.

Whatever the method, these concerts have everywhere the same laudable aim: to make the best music familiar to children, and to prepare them to be intelligent listeners in their maturity. These concerts deserve, therefore, the support of both lovers of music and lovers of children.

### Monarch of Pieland

**P**RINCESS BLUEBERRY of Pieland is only one of the royal family. Hers is a radiant personality, and when she appears in her bluish purple gown multitudes of admirers give her tumultuous acclaim and heap upon her head all manner of extravagant praise. But she is just a princess, not a ruling sovereign. That high honor belongs solely to his rotund majesty, King Pumpkin the First.

The learned lexicographers have been unable to trace the ancestry of the royal house of Pieland. Most of them insist that the name should be spelled pumpkin—a florish of aristocratic foolishness—while the plain people have for centuries preferred punkin, a pronunciation which admirably connotes the simple habits and humble origin of this beloved monarch.

The King of Pieland himself has no delusions of royal grandeur. He is essentially of the soil, brother of the lowly squash and companion of the tasseled corn. He wears none of the flamboyant trappings of authority, but is content with the saffron jerkin of his low estate.

His coming to the throne room is preceded by an exhalation of spicy odors, redolent of harvest riches. King Pumpkin is holding court just now throughout his wide domain, to the immense satisfaction of his devoted followers. Long may he reign and prosper.

### Paying to Keep People Idle

**T**HIS protest of Sanford Bates, Superintendent of Federal Prisons in the United States, against enforced marking of "prison made" on goods manufactured in penitentiaries raises a cogent objection notwithstanding the approval of this practice by the Advisory Committee on Prison Industries which has reported to the Department of Commerce. It can hardly be maintained that the "prison made" tag is at present anything more than a desire to employ prejudice to keep the products of prison industries out of the market.

And what is the result? Businesses and workmen pay heavy taxes to feed, clothe and shelter a body of men who, were they out of prison, would be expected to labor for their keep. The situation is a remarkable example of a willingness of representatives of capital and labor to tax themselves and the community to keep other men out of work.

And does it pay? Mr. Bates admits too much when he says, "All prison production reduces the amount of production outside." In a specific overproduced industry this would probably be the case, but if directed into the proper channels prison production can be added to present production simply to swell the total of the world's good and augment the demand for the products of free labor.

### Europe's Budgets Begin to Balance

**T**HAT the fiscal structure of European states rests on far surer foundations than a few years ago is strikingly apparent from figures on their public revenues and expenditures recently issued by the United States Department of Commerce. Stabilization of currencies has been achieved. Most budgets are now being balanced. Russia has the largest deficit—\$297,000,000—but this is little more than 10 per cent of the total revenue. Austria, Finland, Greece, and the Irish Free State report deficits of about the same percentage. The Netherlands has the largest proportion in red ink. With revenues of \$29,000,000, expenditures will run to \$358,000.

Such figures, so baldly stated, are hardly comparable. Public accounts are kept in different ways. Some annual budgets may include capital expenditures to be recouped by borrowings. Thus an apparent deficit vanishes as soon as the loan is marketed. On the whole, however, the figures bear out the conclusion of the Department of Commerce, that "the economic recovery of Europe, accomplished within the last few years, is strikingly reflected in the present position of European public finances." Stability has taken the place of instability.

The Department of Commerce in its bulletin segregates the expenditures so that one may see the amounts spent because of national debts, defense, education, and social service. It appears that save for Denmark, the Irish Free State, the Netherlands, and Norway, defense requires larger amounts than does education.

Here again the figures must not be taken as meaning too much. Defense is a national matter. Education is cared for by local as well as central authorities, and the proportion of the cost derived from local and central budgets varies from country to country. The bulletin declares, however, that in comparison with pre-war budgets, "probably the most general decrease

is in the proportion of expenditures for defense." This is a fact of no mean significance.

As would be expected, the totals of public debts are large. The Department of Commerce has translated these into per capita terms. Thus Great Britain's public debt is \$809 a person; France's is \$280; Switzerland's \$238, and Germany's (exclusive of reparations) \$33. The lowest per capita amount is \$4 in Lithuania. Here again the bare figures tell only a small part of the story. One must know, for example, the national wealth and incomes of Great Britain and France in order to say how much greater a burden \$809 is than \$280. He must know also the incidence of taxation. How is the national income divided among individuals? Is the principal burden on corporations, on men of wealth, or on men of moderate means? Perhaps the Department of Commerce will continue its investigations and give answers to some of these questions.

### A Holiday in Liner Building

**W**HEN an American steamship operator urges that the various maritime nations call a halt in their competitive race to bridge the Atlantic with a flotilla of palatial liners, it is time, perhaps, that attention be paid to his views, for American shipping men have more to gain than other powers in a race for supremacy, since, it may be said figuratively, the American operators are starting from nothing, and an orgy of shipbuilding, with Government aid, will leave them in possession of a fleet of vessels.

A race as intensive in its competitive aspects as was the era of naval armaments has its drawbacks. Transatlantic passengers today do not half fill the existing vessels, figuring the accommodations available throughout the year, and the addition of a fleet of ships larger than those now in operation would serve merely to add to the vacant space in the present ships, assuming that the newer vessels, by reason of their added size, speed and luxury, took the traffic away from the older ships.

It is too optimistic to anticipate such a growth in transatlantic business as to warrant the construction of 1000-foot liners by all the leading companies, and yet that is the present tendency, for each line is openly or secretly preparing to try to take away from the North German Lloyd Line the luster of operating the fastest transatlantic ship. But with the vessels recently built or now building able to handle all the first class transatlantic travel of the last year, it is obvious that from an economic standpoint the present construction of these ocean giants is of debatable value.

**M**aking Business Serve Society

**I**F WE accept the dictum once expressed by a former President of the United States that business exists for the convenience of society, it might be comparatively easy to reach a just decision upon the many national acts calculated to promote trade and commerce. It would, however, be but a biased judgment unless we also measure those acts in accordance with the second part of the same statement, namely, that society does not exist for the convenience of business. A new world-wide appreciation of this rule is indicated in recent consideration of plans to regulate rubber and sugar production, and, in the United States, agricultural surpluses.

Although the export restrictions on rubber have been removed by British decree, the Dutch producers are now said to have devised a plan for joint selling agencies. The scheme is somewhat similar to that adopted for the benefit of the Dutch sugar producers. It has been well known that the markets for rubber are not adequate to consume all of the output, the rubber plantations having been increased tremendously to care for the world emergency existing some fifteen years ago.

A similar condition has been confronting the sugar industry, with one exception. It has long been the practice of certain nations to pay a bounty to growers on sugar exports. This encouraged the shipment of sugar abroad and, in a sense, led to "dumping" it on the markets of other nations. The League of Nations has now received a recommendation that the export bounties on sugar be gradually abandoned.

It is always unwise, as was found in the case of the rubber restrictions, to adopt drastic nationalistic plans that are likely to be injurious to the public at large. There may be good reason for desiring to protect and preserve a business and to encourage the production of a much needed article of commerce. That, however, is possible without exacting a tribute upon the consumers of the world.

### Editorial Notes

Evidences everywhere, particularly that of groups of boys playing baseball with third base in the center of two aisles of car tracks, point to the ever-increasing need for more playgrounds and more municipal tennis courts and golf links. The problem, apparently, is not one for future consideration, but demands immediate attention. Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, baseball commissioner, emphasized the importance of playgrounds when he said recently: "Playgrounds are the breeding places for the characteristics of good citizenship."

In calling attention to the fact that in the last twenty years the speed of airplanes has multiplied ten times, Louis Bleriot, the first man to fly the English Channel, predicts that today's speed can be doubled in the next ten years, which will bring it up to about 750 miles an hour. Pretty soon most of the time in making a journey will be taken up in starting and stopping.

With an estimated crop of 375,000 barrels of cranberries from Massachusetts, and 134,000 barrels from New Jersey, one item of the Thanksgiving dinner, at least, seems assured.

With two such men as President Hoover and Premier MacDonald sitting on it, there certainly was no chance for log rolling.

Add to difficult jobs that of the poet who, with winter approaching, is just beginning to write his spring sonnets.

### The Crossroads of the Caribbean

**J**AMAICA IN THE Caribbean, all routes lead to Jamaica. And Kingston, that picturesque tropic town of black and white, hot as Singapore, busy as Honolulu, the flags of all nations are borne on far-wandering ships from all the seas. For Kingston is the crossroads of the Caribbean, even as Singapore is the crossroads of the East and Honolulu the crossroads of the Pacific.

Liners from New York and Liverpool, Bremen and Hamburg and Rotterdam, "de luxe" cruisers from both sides of the Atlantic, battered "tramps" from anywhere, and black-manned schooners from among the romantic isles of the Caribees throng its sun-drenched docks. Off Fort Royal they lie at anchor, even as lay the bold banks of the buccaneers in the old, reckless days when maritime existence in the Caribbean was a survival of the strongest. And somewhere beneath them, buried deep now under the ever-shifting sands of the southern sea, lies the ancient city, whose very name men once spoke with bated breath.

In the tropic dawn Kingston, verdure-decked, nestles in the shadow of its background of emerald hills with a charm almost equal to Honolulu's. It is the far-come ship likely to approach it, and in the cool of early morn there is wafted out to one a breath of the perfumed air of the low latitudes, redolent with the smell of fecund soil after rain, of a hundred blossoms, of fruit trees and spice and copra. The tropics greet one, the tropics at their climax, though one is but five days from New York. The "Pearl of the Caribbean," its loyal folk call Jamaica. And when the visitor comes to know it well he is apt to agree.

Kingston's streets, except the one extremely English main thoroughfare, vary little from those of Colombo or Sourabaya or Penang, and the ubiquitous Chinese is just as much in evidence. In Jamaica he has found another land of prosperity and content, far removed from famine and civil wars. All over the immense island he has extended his commercial operations, until every country crossroad knows his little shop. As in the South Seas and the East Indies and the South American west coast, he has taken the native to wife, and his progeny bear such curious names as Jefferson Ah Choi and Jackson Chung.

In summer, Kingston outdoors even Singapore or Sourabaya in climate, but the hills are close at hand and easily reached. A railway of British dependability, even if of colonial deliberateness, ascends them to an altitude of 2500 to 3000 feet. Among the hills, green-clad and tranquil as the Devonshire uplands at "home," there are hostels of large variety, invariably British in management and in atmosphere, little oases here in the tropics which are "forever England."

And about them are British communities, well-to-do planters of sugar or fruit, country clubs, tennis courts and golf links. Best of all, there is the hospitality and friendliness of the English colonial settlement. There is welcome to the stranger here in the Jamaican hills, and there is a charm which the guest at the garish, noisy, startling expensive hotels about Kingston and Port Antonio never knows. For the real joy of Jamaica reveals itself apart from the seaports, away from the hot, steamy alluvial plain, up here among these hills, which are the hills of England transported across the sea.

Crossing from Colon I talked with the veteran chief steward of the Elder & Fyffe steamer about the possibilities of inexpensive and quiet travel in Jamaica, having received at a steamship office in the "Zone" the startling information that there was "only one hotel worth while" in the whole island; and that a place, as I later discovered, of appalling prices, catering chiefly to tourists from the United States seeking Jamaica for reasons having nothing to do with the romantic charm of the Caribbean. My friend, the steward, made it clear that the information I had received about the island hostels was to be disregarded as only propaganda. And he directed me to the

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "What Is Prosperity?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the first editorial in the Monitor of August 30 you ask, "What Is Prosperity?" I do not think the Americans have "swollen heads" on account of their unparalleled prosperity. As I see it, they owe this to a great extent to the ambition of the individual in America and to the vast market they have in their own country. There is plenty of opportunity in Great Britain, but there is a lack of ambition on the part of the average British worker. He is satisfied with small things, and as long as he earns sufficient to make a living and has his amusements, he does not think of pushing ahead.

Now do the leaders of industries here, large or small, encourage their employees to aim at big things. In America, as far as I know, everybody is welcome and encouraged to "set to the top," to do his best, and there is no limit set to his earnings, all depending on his own energies and ambition. I am quite sure that, given the same opportunities and ambition (the efficiency is there), Great Britain could do just as well as the United States of America have done.

The present tendency all over the world seems to be that nations already prosperous or struggling to prosperity believe that they will reach their goal (still greater prosperity or a modicum of prosperity, whichever the case may be) by erecting higher and more tariff walls. In my opinion, tariff walls do not lead to prosperity, but certainly arouse much ill-feeling among nations and are harbingers of war.

WALTER BUCHLER, London, Eng.

### Against Chain-Store Underselling

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your splendid articles covering the National Chain Store Association have made me feel especially grateful for The Christian Science Monitor.

I have reference particularly to the remarks of W. T. Grant, head of the Grant chain of stores, about the vicious practice of selling merchandise below cost with the intention of hurting and destroying their local competition. Interestingly enough, he has learned that this method hurts their business, too.

One of the particularly vicious forms this practice takes is at the opening of a new store by one of these large chains. At that time merchandise is sold (almost given away) at such low prices that it has the effect of practically destroying all local competition. As Mr. Grant points out, the chains cannot keep this up, and thus give the public a false idea of the values they are prepared to give.

Here is another aspect of the problem. For the past three years my brother and I have conducted a retail establishment. When we started the business was very small, but more business has been attracted, with the result that one of the chains dealing in merchandise which a number of the stores in town already sell is opening a store.

There is enough business for all who are rendering a service to the community, but those who think to build up a big business through unfair competition will find that they have built their house on the sand.</